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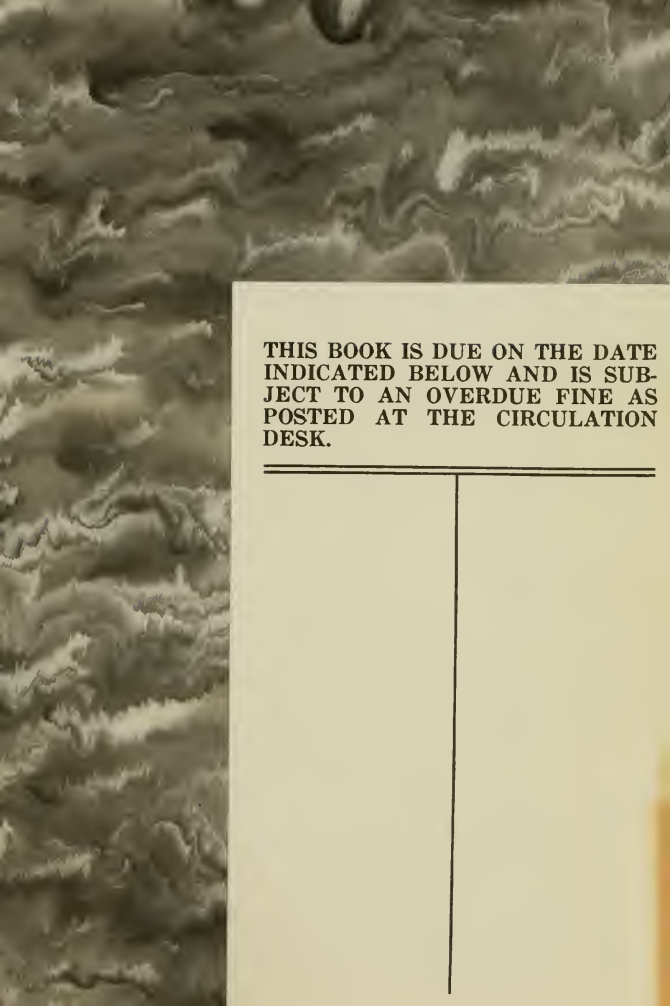
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In Memoriam

Leonard Pearson

Born August 17, 1868; Died September 20, 1909

State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania

1895-1909

Dean of Veterinary College of University
of Pennsylvania

1897-1909

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Biographical Sketch of Dr. Leonard Pearson

By Clarence J. Marshall, V.M.D.

Professor of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, and
State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania

Dr. Leonard Pearson was born in Evansville, Indiana, August 17, 1868. His parents were Leonard and Lucy Small (Jones) Pearson, who were of Puritan ancestry. He died at Spruce Brook, Newfoundland, Monday morning, September 20, 1909.

Much of his early education was by home instruction from his mother. In 1884 he entered Cornell University, and was graduated in 1888 as a bachelor of science in the agricultural course. He was a member of the Chi Psi Fraternity and the society of the Sigma Xi. While at Cornell he became interested in veterinary work, and in 1887 he was employed by the United States Department of Agriculture under Professor James Law, his life-long friend, in assisting to stamp out contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle in the vicinity of Chicago.

He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, department of veterinary medicine, with the class of 1890. The following years of 1890-91 he attended lectures in the veterinary schools of Berlin and Dresden and studied bacteriology in Koch's laboratory and in the laboratory of the veterinary department of the German army. On his return to America, he was elected assistant professor of theory and practice of veterinary medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1894 was promoted to a full professorship. In 1897 he was elected dean of this institution, a position which he filled with conspicuous ability. In recognition of his research work, the University of Pennsylvania, in 1908, conferred on him the

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honorary degree of doctor of medicine. In 1892 he was appointed non-resident lecturer on veterinary science at the Pennsylvania State College.

He was a member of the Seventh International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held in London in 1891, and of the Third International Congress for the Study of Tuberculosis that met in Paris in 1898. In recognition of the services rendered in the study of animal tuberculosis he was chosen to preside over the section on animal tuberculosis at the congress held in Washington in 1908.

He was one of the founders and editors of the *Veterinary Magazine*, as well as the author of numerous papers on veterinary and sanitary subjects. He was a prolific writer and contributor to the literary field of veterinary sciences, the domain of agriculture, the stock-breeding interests and the whole realm of animal industry, justly earning for himself the proud title of the leading "animal engineer" of America.

As secretary, then president, he filled the highest offices in the American Veterinary Medical Association, and served two terms as president of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association; the same may be said of him in reference to the Keystone Veterinary Medical Society. He was an active member and past president of the Guernsey Cattle Club of Philadelphia, a member of the Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' Association, State Grange, the American Public Health Association, Philadelphia City Board of Health, advisory member of the State Board of Health, and veterinarian to the State Board of Agriculture. He was a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, F. and A. M., and an active member of the Harrisburg Club, the University Club and the West Philadelphia Republican Club. In all these organizations his genial manner won him hosts of friends. He was active and aggressive in his association work and furnished most valuable assistance in their management and government. He organized the Pennsylvania State Live Stock Sanitary Board in 1895 and was appointed

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its secretary and state veterinarian by Governor Hastings, to which office he was reappointed by each succeeding governor.

Dr. Pearson's illness dates back two years or more, when his family and friends became aware of the fact that his manifold duties and responsibilities were telling on him. With his energy already taxed to the utmost, his exhausted condition was greatly aggravated by the additional worry and effort incident to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Pennsylvania in the early part of the winter of 1908-09. This, combined with his effort in securing from the last legislature much-needed appropriations for buildings and maintenance for the veterinary school, and also funds for the administration of the work of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, called forth the limit of his capacity. With this marvellous amount of work accomplished, it was arranged to relieve him of much of the routine work of his official duties.

At this time both Dr. Pearson and his mother narrowly escaped asphyxiation, an accident caused by a fainting spell which Dr. Pearson experienced while caring for his mother, who was ill. After recovering sufficiently from the acute effects of the gas poisoning, he was persuaded to take the rest which up to this time he had considered impossible. He decided upon a sea voyage, a form of recreation to which he was most partial, and, accordingly, sailed on a coast line steamer for Savannah in the early part of July. On his return he immediately embarked for England, returning by way of Halifax, where, on the advice of his physicians and friends, he decided to remain for an indefinite period. On account of an attack of hay-fever he went to Newfoundland, and at the time of his death was sojourning at the Log Cabin, Spruce Brook, a secluded place on the southwest shore of Newfoundland, where, it is said, this disease does not exist. The latest communications received from him indicated that he was improving and that he hoped to be able to return to his office in Philadelphia within a short time. It was gratifying to learn that he had

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received the best attention, medical and otherwise, during his stay at the Log Cabin, which was found to be an ideal place for rest and recuperation.

Dr. Pearson commanded the implicit confidence of all our people, from the governors to the most humble farmers. Few men were better known throughout our commonwealth and none was more respected. By those interested with him in the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board and similar organizations with which his work has been so intricately woven, his loss is felt with the keenest sorrow.

He knew how to think, speak and write, was conscientious, farsighted, honest, possessed good judgment and enjoyed the general esteem of all who knew him. He was a captivating orator, precise, methodical and clear, and possessed to a high degree the gift of analysis, synthesis and generalization. The many abstract and complex problems filtered through his mind as a pure crystal. Speaking or writing, he reflected the exceptional qualities of his beautiful intellect. There was exactness and faithfulness to the rules of our language and a perfect fitness of words to express ideas in every sentence he used. Dr. James G. Rutherford has well said of him:

“Dr. Pearson was in a class by himself among the veterinarians of this continent, while even in the Old World there are few who rank anywhere near him. He was not only a great veterinarian, but a great man in many other ways, and one who, had he been spared, would have made a well-defined mark on the national life of his own as well as on that of other countries.”

His work has been unique in character from the fact that through his conception most of it has been created. Much of it has been completed, the greater portion planned, and years of intelligent application will be required to carry it to a successful fruition. May the same all-wise Providence who, in His infinite wisdom, has removed this man in the prime of life, direct those who are to take up his many burdens.

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Next to the members of his immediate family and personal friends, it is our profession, over which his glory has thrown a splendor so bright, that will feel his loss most deeply. He was pleasant and affable in manner, generous in nature, thoughtful and considerate of others at all times, and has won a coveted place among the members of his chosen profession. In the discharge of great responsibilities, full measure of which he always accepted, he fulfilled every hope, and a nation's people have become his debtor. He has given his life in unselfish services for others.

Memorial Exercises

Held in Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday,
February 2, 1910, at 8 P.M.

HON. W. C. NORTON, CHAIRMAN: We are assembled here to-night to pay tribute to the memory of the late Dr. Pearson. I could not talk to-night, for my heart goes out to that loved one who has gone from us. I will first introduce Dr. Edgar F. Smith, Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

VICE-PROVOST SMITH: I am only too glad to have the opportunity of saying a few words about our friend, Leonard Pearson. Since I was asked some weeks ago by the boys of the veterinary department to speak to them about him, other thoughts in regard to him have come to me, which, perhaps, it will be proper for me to utter here.

I learned to know Dr. Pearson after he had taken his degree in this university. I knew him, first of all, at a period in his life when his thoughts were devoted to some of the great problems of the profession upon which he had entered. One of the ambitions of his life was to create here in this vicinity a school to train men who would lift his chosen profession to the very highest plane. He thought, too, of the problems which, arising all about him, were calling for solution, a solution to be reached only through the efforts of trained men. I was with him many times when he was pursuing his studies in those unsightly buildings which long ago stood near by—the old veterinary department. While I could not follow him in all the details, I was able to comprehend some of the things which he was striving to solve, and from that moment my heart went out to him. He was giving most unselfishly a work which appealed strongly to him, a work which, in the end, was to redound to the good of his fellow-man.

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To me, Leonard Pearson was the embodiment of unselfishness; he was not a self-seeker. His thought was constantly for others. I try to recall whether at any time I ever heard him say, "I did this thing," and I fail to recall such a statement from his lips. "The thing was done" was an expression he often used. "Such and such a problem has been considered and been solved," but, to judge from his words, no one would have for a moment thought he was connected with the solution of that problem or undertaking. He was not a self-seeker. He was a simple-hearted, broad-minded gentleman and student. He not only sought to do the work that came to him day after day as a teacher, but he endeavored to extend the confines of human knowledge. He engaged in research along the lines which showed themselves constantly in this, his chosen profession.

I found him to be a clear, earnest, enthusiastic teacher. I shall never forget the hours that we spent together walking up and down Walnut Street from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth—many times as late as one o'clock in the morning, and sometimes later. Nor shall I forget the hours that we spent there in one of our offices, talking over the elevation of the veterinary profession, the lifting up of this school of which he was a graduate, of which he was the dean, of which he was the master mind. Those things all worked constantly with him. Whenever we were together, it would not be long before we fell into conversation relating to this thing so near to his heart. I often wished that I had it within my power to give him that wealth which was so necessary to accomplish those ideals constantly before him. Many times I have said, "Leonard, old fellow, if I just had the means you should have them and you might go ahead then and do as you saw fit in extending your work."

As a man, I think he was a man among men. Many times we were placed in trying positions together. In the exasperating matters which frequently arose he was always calm, collected

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and cool, and there never dropped from his lips a hasty, unkind, harsh word in regard to anyone. Upon two or three occasions when it seemed to me that it was almost impossible to refrain from criticism of others, this noble man, in the face of words that burned deep into the heart of everyone present, was absolutely unmoved, and, with a smile spreading over his face, spoke only gentle, kind words. It is but natural, then, that he won for himself the friendship and regard which such conduct will always develop.

He was beloved by men. He understood men. He was a student, an earnest student, one who, through his investigations, contributed much to the development of his particular field of medicine. As a teacher he was clear and enthusiastic, and aroused the interest of his students in the subject before them.

Some of us know that at one period in his life he was called to what is regarded as the highest position which can be held by a veterinarian in this country. To my question, "Are you going, Leonard?" his answer was, "If it were not for this school." That school filled his heart; it was his constant thought, day and night. "What is it," I asked, "that you are striving to do?" "To build up here in our country the best school of veterinary medicine that we can possibly have; to send out men from that school into all parts of this country who shall stand for the best things in veterinary medicine, men who will not only prosecute their work as veterinarians in the noblest manner, but men who will also endeavor to do something for themselves or for all with whom they come in contact." And, while we all know what he has done for you, what he has done for all persons who come in contact with the subjects of veterinary medicine, I feel certain that he had no ambitions for himself. It was for this school, and for those who went out from it, and for his fellow-veterinarians all over the country, whether they were graduates of our school or not, that he strove.

He was the highest type of a gentleman. As I go about

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our veterinary school and note the great development for good which has taken place in the department since the day he assumed the deanship of that school, I am devoutly thankful that it was possible for us to have had with us a man of his type, his training, and his ideals. He was an example to everyone with whom he came in personal contact. I feel that that veterinary school of ours is a monument to Leonard Pearson. I question whether without his unselfish, self-sacrificing efforts with the men who control the politics of this state it would have been possible for us to enjoy what we have to-day at this, his school. And yet, he never claimed it. He never spoke of "My school," "My department." He spoke of the veterinary school of the university. Taking his own words alone, one would imagine that he had had very little to do with the school, that perhaps others had done this, and that he had contributed in a minor sort of way. The fact is, however, that he did the major part of the work.

There are with us this evening those of his immediate family, and I wish I might say something of the manner in which he spoke so frequently to me of them in connection with his life's work. Many times he would say: "I must telephone my sister. She is waiting to hear what has been done. She is waiting to do this or that upon which we agreed before I left home in case this or that occurred." And then the tender manner in which he spoke of the dear mother, whose interests were centred in the home. I am sure that that little family group was keenly alive to the great work which this son of the family was doing. They knew better than others the personal sacrifices being made by him. They felt more deeply than outsiders could feel what these burdens which he was carrying meant to him.

When, just a year ago, I was lying stricken down in the hospital, one of the first persons who was permitted to see me was Leonard Pearson. I recall that Saturday night when, taking my hand, he said quietly, "How are you?" "Oh," said

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I, "Leonard, I am well and hearty. How are you?" "Well," he said, "to be frank, I would like to take a vacation for a year." "Take it," I replied. "I will ask the provost to give you leave of absence for a year." "No, no, don't. There is too much to be done, and I am right in the midst of this work, which needs my attention now." Despite his earnest appeal, I spoke to Provost Harrison, and, of course, the word came, "Take the vacation." He did not take it, as you know. He went on until the burden became so great that he, too, succumbed and fell under it. When, two days before the first accident befell him, he was in my office to lay before me his plans for this magnificent school of ours, I little realized that that moment was the last time my eyes should rest upon this friend, this noble teacher, this splendid gentleman.

To me, friends, it seems that all I can say about Leonard Pearson is fittingly presented in these few lines:

"So might I toil from morn to eve,
Some purpose in my life fulfil,
And ere I pass, some work achieve,
To live and move when I am still.
I ask not that with this work my name combined,
Shall down the ages move,
But that my toil some end may find,
That man shall bless and God approve."

THE CHAIRMAN: The next address will be by Dr. James Law, of Cornell University.

DR. LAW: Death has struck a shining mark. Our late lamented friend, Dr. Leonard Pearson, from whom we might still have expected a long and honorable career, has passed from us in the full bloom of his manhood, in the midst of his arduous labors, and with his plans for future achievements undone. To us who have watched the gradual unfolding of this man and his aspirations, the first feeling is that of arrested and blighted development. With a prolonged life and con-

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tinued mental vigor, and with the opportunities which were placed in his hand, Leonard Pearson would, in the nature of things, have rounded out a noble life by continual additions to his achievements and left a record which his premature death cut short.

The mills of God grind slowly. In these a thousand years are but as a day; a long succession of generations are charged with the elucidation of a great truth, and the preparation of the human mind for its admission, and the merit accorded to each is that of making a visible and lasting advance which turns and passes it on a stage farther toward and nearer the ultimate goal of triumph. In the case of the individual, how often do we see the man who is cut off in comparative youth impress on the coming generations and centuries an impulse for good which the longest and most admirable lives have failed to accomplish! It is as if the enthusiasm of youth, concentrated in a strenuous though limited period, had made an irresistible appeal to the imagination, the devotion and the will had initiated a heroic work of an exceptionally lasting and fruitful character.

My acquaintance with Leonard Pearson dates from 1884, when, at the age of sixteen, he entered as a freshman in Cornell University. He came of sterling New England stock, modified, perhaps, by successful enterprise in what is now the Middle West. He elected veterinary science as his life's work, took and excelled in such work in this line as Cornell then offered and; when he graduated in science in 1888, he joined me in Chicago, seeking a practical acquaintance with the work of the federal government in the extinction of lung plague in cattle, and he there assisted in a sanitary campaign which for speed and thoroughness has been unparalleled elsewhere.

While an undergraduate of Cornell he was honored by the insignia of the Sigma Xi, a lasting sign of the esteem in which he was held in scientific circles. From Ithaca he went to Philadelphia as offering, at that time, the most promising

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fount in America from which to drink more deeply of veterinary lore. Here he so highly distinguished himself that on his graduation he was at once offered the chair of veterinary medicine, to supersede the brilliant Huidekoper, with permission to spend his first year in Europe to garner for the subsequent profit of his alma mater such knowledge as the older and maturer veterinary institutions of the Old World had treasured.

Young as he was, with spurs untried, it was characteristic of the man that he should consider the matter deliberately before he entered on a race which he must perforce recognize as a strenuous one. His most thought was the question of his own fitness for the proffered position.

He was far removed from that overweening and ill-founded conceit which will rest satisfied with superficial acquirements dispensed with a glib confidence, which may momentarily repress inquiry and aspiration, but which cannot stand the test of time with increasing knowledge and greater deliberation. I shall always have the satisfaction of knowing that, in an hour which called for an important decision, I gave my earnest word toward saving Leonard Pearson for that work in which he has served so faithfully and successfully.

It would be endless to enumerate the sowings and harvest of even one life. Some, however, may be profitably recalled.

Students: The primary duties of our deceased friend centred mainly along educational lines, and the students who came to the veterinary department to drink of the Pierian Spring carried away with them the memory of a true friend and inspiring teacher which in different states and nations will make his name a household word for many years to come. We recognize these students and alumni in the bureaus of the nation, in the sanitary work in the abattoirs and in the fields, on government and private breeding farms, in experiment stations and halls of research—men who took inspiration from his lips, example and direction, and in whose minds his name will be

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associated with all that they achieved and aspired after. He finds here his truest living monument; and as many of these men will furnish inspiration to others in their turn, who will dare to say that we can judge of the volume and value of such a life by what appears here and now?

College: The college buildings stand a solid monument in stone and lime of the work of the man as it appealed to trustees of the institution, and to friends outside. Perhaps no veterinary college in the country has been more liberally dealt with. We must go to Europe to find one that is better provided for. This stands as a measure of how his qualities impressed men at large, and though ostensibly a physical memento, it is more, inasmuch as it is to be the centre of college life for many coming classes of veterinarians, and, like the minds of those who were his immediate pupils, though to a less extent, they must carry down to coming generations the memory of the man who was so intimately associated with their construction.

Literary work: Coming to the literary work, I wish I could name in a word the many different fields in which Dr. Pearson's activities were called out. Scarce had he taken his college position in Philadelphia before he was impressed with the importance of a veterinary journal which would give the best that America could produce in this line, together with the cream of the veterinary journals of Europe. In seeking to fill this gap he found the advantage of a working knowledge of the more important of the tongues of Europe, and he spared himself no effort nor toil in making these available to his American colleagues. For years he conducted the *Veterinary Magazine* until induced to relinquish the labor by increasing and imperative duties on the one hand, and by the revitalization of competing journals on the other. Transient as was the life of the *Veterinary Magazine*, it marks a stepping-stone in the veterinary journalism of America, and is a lasting

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monument to the earnestness, the ability and the tireless devotion of Dr. Pearson.

The interruption of the magazine did not interfere with his literary labors for students and colleagues. Works on matters of current interest to veterinarian, student and stock-owning public came from his graceful pen as translations from Old-World tongues, and in the fields of sanitation, the sanitation of milk, of herds, and, interdependently of humanity, he became well known to veterinary and medical readers. He no longer tied himself down to the continuous grind necessary to go to press on a given day each month; he could now work when a spare hour came to him, and he could delay any undertaking when lack of time or need of sleep rendered this imperative. It thus became possible to do better work with less expenditure of energy than when it had to be undertaken as a race against time.

The profession: In his profession Dr. Pearson early took and held a prominent place. As a practitioner in Philadelphia, as a consulting veterinarian at the college and outside, as a referee in public exhibitions and other collections of animals, as an expert in connection with breeding problems, and in other ways, his services were highly esteemed and largely in demand. No less was this the case in connection with societies, veterinary and medical. He was habitually the holder of some office, from the presidency downward, in the state or national societies of his own profession; he was directly associated with the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis; and he was president of the animal section in the International Congress of Tuberculosis at Washington, D. C.

Sanitary work in relation to infectious diseases: This is the field which, of all others, Dr. Pearson most assiduously cultivated. The subject was in the air. The sanitarian, medical or veterinary, dreamed of the severe restriction, if not the entire extinction, of infection. Dr. Pearson became a recognized

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authority in such matters. He was repeatedly called by the federal government to advise in cases of doubt. In Pennsylvania he was made secretary of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, and, by right of skill and office, its executive officer. It was his to form and direct a state veterinary sanitary organization. He was especially fortunate in finding official ears to the need of research in these lines, and a state farm and a state laboratory of research were placed in his hands, stocked for the purpose and with provision for maintenance. Among other things, he availed himself of his opportunities to place restrictions on tuberculosis. He procured a statute providing that all dairy and breeding cattle entering the state must be tested with tuberculin, by operators approved by the state. In this he placed the stockmen and community under a deep load of indebtedness.

Sanitary research: In the field of sanitary research, which was liberally opened to Dr. Pearson, many lines of inquiry were followed with excellent results. Among the notable things done in the research laboratory were the identification of a pestilence of horses in America with the contagious lymphangitis of the Old World, and the future identification of the deadly dysenteric affection of imported Jersey cows and others that had lived with them with the disease of Johne, caused by an acid-fast bacterium having a certain resemblance to the bacterium of tuberculosis. But that which was aimed at immunization against the tubercle bacterium appealed most powerfully to the great body of humanity. The great public, realizing, rather dimly it is true, that certain diseases, like smallpox, sheeppox, anthrax, measles, scarlatina, lung plague, rinderpest and others, do not occur a second time in the same individual system, a first attack being followed by a prolonged, often life-long, immunity, entertained an earnest hope and expectation that the "great white plague" could be met successfully by immunizing measures, and that the greatest pestilence of man and beast might be finally conquered in this way. The demand

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became almost imperative on sanitarians to enter this field, which to the average mind appeared so promising. To the skilled and mentally well-balanced pathologist, however, the field was less inviting than to the layman.

It was expected that Dr. Pearson should undertake this work, and on it he went honestly to work. Like some others working in the same field, he found that, under good hygienic conditions, animals with strong natural resistance to tuberculosis, under carefully graduated doses of tuberculin toxins, or when injected with tubercle bacteria which had been long grown in genera widely different from the stock experimented on, could, in favorable cases, be started on a course of improvement, or could be endowed with an increased power of resistance, so that a percentage of animals with the incipient disease could be said to be cured, and another percentage in good measure immunized. But he could not shut his eyes to the facts that a large portion of the infected animals were not cured, that a number of the sound animals could not be immunized, even in a measure, and that in those that did acquire a measure of immunity, it was not sufficiently powerful and lasting to constitute a satisfactory basis for a general sanitary system to be carried out by a whole community or nation. For a year, or while kept in very superior hygienic conditions, the manipulated animals escaped, but in the lapse of time they gradually lost their power of resistance, and when subjected to close confinement or other specially unwholesome conditions, in the presence of the bacterium, they succumbed to the disease after the manner of other cattle. This was a *dénouement* calculated to try the experimenter's soul. He had secured what might be called a flattering success, but at best it was too partial, uncertain and transient to be made the basis for a complete extinction of the pestilence. There was a strong temptation to make the most of it and come out as the conqueror of the great white plague. But Leonard Pearson was made of nobler stuff, and, while acknowledging favorable results, he never once

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claimed that he had secured a good working basis for a system leading to tuberculosis extinction in state or nation. The most that he allowed himself to say was that the matter was still undecided.

He kept his eye steadily fixed on the imperishable prize of the true scientist and sanitarian. He swept aside every suggestion of remunerative mercantilism, and, what would have been perhaps more attractive, the public applause for one who was reputed to have overcome the great white plague, and remained true to his best ideals. Let us treasure this devotion to trust as the crowning virtue of his career.

We lament his early death, but this is largely the fate of humanity. We honor him for his faithful work during his all too short existence. We recognize that real worth is shown by doing well what each successive day brings to be done. He who does this, be his life long or short, has well fulfilled his mission and well deserves the victor's crown. We cannot any of us wholly control and determine our life. We cannot choose that we shall be born in one century or land, rather than another; that we shall grow to a given stature; that we shall have the option of building on foundations laid by great men or small ones; that we shall live and work thirty years or eighty; but we can determine whether in our age and our country, with our inherited knowledge, our years and opportunities, we shall make the most and the best of what is placed in our hands. "Act well thy part; there all the honor lies."

THE CHAIRMAN: The next address will be by Dr. Thomas F. Hunt, of State College, Pennsylvania.

DR. HUNT: I did not know until this morning that I was expected to make a few informal remarks on this occasion. It is, perhaps, just as well, because no words of mine would be adequate to express the sentiments and the feeling walled up in our hearts at this time, and nothing, certainly, could be

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added to the tender and scholarly addresses to which we have listened.

Dr. Leonard Pearson had two qualities that to me were eminently characteristic. The first of these was his loveliness. If any more lovable man has lived, I have not made his acquaintance. He had a charm which drew men to him. The second quality was his devotion to service. I am well aware that this word "service" is made to do duty on many occasions, but I know of none more fitting when referring to Dr. Leonard Pearson.

It was these two qualities which made him the friend and counsellor of men. Dr. Leonard Pearson, as many of you know as well as I, was probably the friend, adviser and counsellor of more public men in the state of Pennsylvania during the last decade than any man that has lived within its borders. He had a capacity of knowing, of being deeply respected by men who shaped the destiny of affairs beyond that of any man I have ever known.

It was said that I was to speak here to-night as a representative of the Pennsylvania State College. Dr. Pearson was always helpful to that institution, and to the Department of Agriculture, especially, he was of great service. In spite of the difficult journey, Dr. Pearson was always willing to come to us at State College and lecture for us, to help us; and, what was more, we always felt that we had in Dr. Pearson a friend, a counsellor and adviser who was interested in us and helpful to us.

We have heard a great deal in the last two years about conservation of natural resources. That subject just at present occupies very much of the public press, and I believe that something will come out of it. If, however, nothing except the realization that the most important thing in this world to conserve is not trees and coal, oil and gas and soil, but human life, that the most important thing to promote is human efficiency, all of this discussion will have been worth while.

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Now, Leonard Pearson was worth, as an investment to himself and to his family, perhaps a hundred thousand dollars. To the people of the state of Pennsylvania he was worth, as a literal investment, millions of dollars in the service directly rendered to the people. There can be no doubt about it. It is a great heritage to the people, to the state, to the nation, to have had Leonard Pearson in its midst. It is a heritage which no money consideration can supply. There is but one way to repay him and the ideals which he represented, and that is for us, individually, to be inspired to the life which he endeavored to lead.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next address will be by Mr. W. J. McSparran.

MR. McSPARRAN:

Men come and go,

And other men come on to take their places

In the work of life. But not the kindly hand and lost
beloved faces.

We grope around as in the dark to find the hand that wrought;

We strain the ear to hear the voice that spoke the kindly
thought.

Of all who worked with brain and brawn, a fellow workman he,

His plowshare cut his furrow straight, his arm swung strong
and free.

He never shifted duty, work fell finished from his hand;

With heart throbs as his trade mark, so that work shall stand.

On manhood's highest altitudes he grew his greenest bays;

None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next address will be by Mr. E. S. Bayard, of Pittsburgh.

MR. BAYARD: I have no address. As secretary of this association, however, I have two letters to read. The first is from Honorable Boies Penrose, from the United States Senate:

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"I was shocked and grieved to hear of Dr. Pearson's death. The state of Pennsylvania has suffered a great loss. I am familiar with Dr. Pearson's career, and appreciate the devoted service which he gave to the state for a number of years. He was eminently fitted for his public duties, and he raised the standard of his profession in Pennsylvania, so that we have set an example for all the other states in the Union. It will be difficult to fill his place, and I join with his many friends in expressing regret at his untimely death."

The second is from Honorable Edwin S. Stuart, from the executive chamber, Harrisburg:

"Dr. Leonard Pearson was appointed to the office of state veterinarian in 1896, and served continuously in that capacity until his death, in 1909. In the profession of veterinary medicine there was no one more high-minded, enthusiastic and able than Dr. Pearson, and no man ever served the commonwealth of Pennsylvania more faithfully and unselfishly. His life work, character, and integrity will always remain an example to be emulated by every man entering the profession which Dr. Pearson so signally honored."

We have heard about Dr. Pearson's attainments as a scholar and about the great work he has done, and we realize that all these things are true. But where I shall miss him most is as a friend. His monument is in the hearts of every one of us. That is where we miss him. And we, as an association, miss the one who was our vice-president since the institution of this association. Speaking for the breeders of Pennsylvania, I tell you that his work was of the highest possible value, and it is a pleasure for me to say here now that I believe we have appreciated his labors, although perhaps not to the fullest extent, for that, in all probability, would have been beyond us.

Leonard Pearson

THE CHAIRMAN: The next address will be by Dr. S. H. Gilliland, State Veterinarian.

DR. GILLILAND: I feel that I have not the power of expression to convey to you in words my appreciation of and respect for Dr. Pearson. He was a man I admired, loved and looked upon as a father.

It is over fourteen years since I came to the University of Pennsylvania, at which time our acquaintance began. My first impression of him as he walked down the "bricks" of the old veterinary school at Thirty-fourth and Pine streets was a lasting one. It seems no longer ago than yesterday. His strong, honest face and sincere manner made me feel at once that he was the type of man to take as an example to guide one through life's work. His encouraging words and the stimulus he imparted by his interest in scientific work inspired many a student who was not inclined to be a worker to put forth greater efforts.

As a teacher, he was gifted with the ability to convey to his students the subjects of his lectures in a most concise and impressive way. He had the faculty of observing a student who had not grasped the thought he desired to impart, and would immediately present the same in another form in such language that the meaning could not be lost. During my time as a student in the veterinary school of this university, it was considered among the students a treat to hear one of Dr. Pearson's lectures upon contagious or infectious diseases. In the clinics, which he conducted twice each week during the school term, and which were well attended, his ability to make a quick and accurate diagnosis was astonishing.

In 1901 I had the honor of becoming associated with him in research work, and his foresight in planning experimental work was marvellous. He was familiar with all experimental work in comparative pathology that had been done in the past. In fact, this knowledge was not only remembered in general, but he had the minutest details in relation to certain phases

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of the work. I can well remember when we terminated the first experiment upon the immunization of cattle against tuberculosis, and found that the ones that had been vaccinated or immunized showed a high degree of resistance as compared with the control animals. He was so interested in this work that he at once set out to obtain funds to carry it along on a larger scale, and you no doubt all know the result of his efforts, which is the state experimental farm, located in Delaware County, comprising over two hundred acres, with three distinct groups of buildings. The earlier work along this line was conducted on a rented pasture in the Perkiomen Valley, and it appeared to give Dr. Pearson the greatest pleasure to visit this pasture and observe the condition of the animals under experimentation.

His work in connection with the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in Washington more than a year ago, will always be remembered. As chairman of the section upon bovine tuberculosis, he succeeded in having presented some papers by a number of eminent veterinarians in this country and abroad, which are considered classic. A friend of his once remarked to me that if he desired to obtain any detailed information on any particular phase of the tuberculosis problem, he would confer with Dr. Pearson.

His capacity for work was most remarkable. In taking up his duties at Harrisburg, I am impressed more each day with his wonderful foresight in devising and organizing the work of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. I know I am safe in saying that it is the desire of every veterinarian in this state to see the good work he started continue. His life was devoted to the welfare of the live stock industry. As a worker under his direction for a number of years, I was in a position to observe the kind consideration he showed his employees, even though there were times when the circumstances were most trying. I have many times seen him overcome difficulties that seemed as large as a mountain.

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To him I feel my entire education is due, and if I have contributed any service to the advancement of scientific knowledge, it has come through the stimulus he gave me. I feel that all the work I have done or may do in the future is compensated for by having had the great privilege of knowing him.

We cannot but deeply lament the great loss—an irreparable loss—the people of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in particular, and the world in general, have sustained. The greatest blow comes to those who are interested in the advancement of science, for his enthusiasm and energy, together with his knowledge and ideals, made him an indefatigable worker. To us who knew him as a friend and loved him as a brother, his absence leaves a vacancy that can never be filled.

THE CHAIRMAN: This concludes the exercises.

I cannot refrain from saying that although Dr. Pearson has gone from us, his work will surely go on long after we are all dead. I do not believe there was a man in this state who could be more missed than Dr. Leonard Pearson. I do not believe there was a man better loved by those who knew him than Dr. Leonard Pearson.

Dedication of the Leonard Pearson Hall

(From *Old Penn* for June 18, 1910)

The Veterinary Alumni Society, including the class of 1910, assembled at 8.15 P.M. in the Leonard Pearson Hall at the veterinary school. The announcement of the dedication of the hall to the memory of the late Dr. Leonard Pearson was made by the acting dean, Dr. Carl W. Gay, on behalf of the board of trustees of the university.

The Leonard Pearson Memorial Committee laid before the meeting its report, which contains the following scheme of memorial:

“1. There shall be procured for the department an oil painting of Leonard Pearson to be purchased by subscriptions from the alumni.

“2. All funds so subscribed over and above the amount necessary to the purchase of the painting shall be set aside as the endowment fund of the Pearson Memorial Library, the income from which is to be spent from year to year in keeping this section of the general library of the department replete with the most up-to-date books and periodicals in veterinary literature.”

This report was unanimously adopted by the meeting as a form of memorial in keeping with the desires and wishes of Dr. Pearson.

The president of the graduating class, J. D. Cecil, presented to the department a tablet inscribed:

*Dedicated to the Memory
of*

LEONARD PEARSON, B.S., V.M.D., M.D.
1868-1909

By the Class of 1910

The last class to which he gave personal instruction

Presentation of Dr. Leonard Pearson's Portrait

University Day, February 22, 1911, University of Pennsylvania

DR. JOHN W. ADAMS: Mr. Provost, Gentleman of the Board of Trustees: I am honored by a request from the alumni of our veterinary school, that I present to you, from them, a portrait of the late Leonard Pearson.

Dr. Leonard Pearson was an able and distinguished veterinarian. During the twenty years of his professional activity he served with conspicuous ability in nearly every position of honor in the gift of his colleagues. He formulated the bill creating a Pennsylvania state veterinary service, and was for fourteen years the wise and efficient director of this service. He organized the Pennsylvania Live Stock Sanitary Board, which has done splendid work in conserving the live stock interests of our commonwealth, and has been adopted without essential alteration by several of our sister states.

Possessing by inheritance a keen, vigorous mind, with unusual analytic and synthetic power, his years of training in laboratory and afield gave him a breadth of view, a clearness of vision and a soundness of judgment quite remarkable.

It is rather of Leonard Pearson's relations to the University of Pennsylvania that I would speak to-day. For twenty-two years—the entire span of his professional life—he was the dominant figure in our veterinary school. As undergraduate student he was diligent, thorough, brilliant; as investigator, productive; as teacher, unexcelled. To the charm of a pleasantly modulated voice and purest diction he added a glow and inspiration that quickened all to renewed effort. By nature as sensitive and gentle as a woman, he could be firm almost to obstinacy when the occasion seemed to demand it. Yet

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it was by unfailing kindness, considerateness, and by the direct appeal to the manhood of his pupils that he led them in the way he would have them go.

As dean of the veterinary school, Leonard Pearson will long live in grateful memory. For to his clear perception of what should constitute a veterinary curriculum; to his accurate knowledge of the organization, equipment and aim of the best veterinary schools of Europe; to his years of unremitting toil for the school he loved so dearly; to this fair-haired, blue-eyed, clear-minded, courageous, loyal son of Old Penn, we are indebted, more than to any other one man, for the splendid reorganization of our veterinary school, for the awakened enthusiasm of student and teacher, and for what is more tangible, though not less real, a magnificent new veterinary building that we can call our home. These are his achievements. These are his enduring monuments.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, I reverently commit to your care this portrait of Leonard Pearson, that it may be placed beside those other worthy sons of Penn, who, like him, have wrought nobly for Alma Mater.

Tributes from Friends and Fellow-workers

The following tributes have been received from the friends and fellow-workers of Dr. Pearson:

From I. P. ROBERTS, Professor Emeritus, Cornell University:

My first memory of Leonard Pearson goes back to the time when I saw his kindly, intelligent face in my classroom at Cornell University in 1884. He was an earnest student, and even at that early age his examination papers gave evidence of exceptional ability and faithful application. I soon discovered that his first love was for the welfare of domestic animals and for the people who had them in their care. This naturally led him to elect all of the veterinary work which was then to be had in the College of Agriculture. We had with us at that time that great scholarly leader and practical veterinarian, Dr. James Law, whose work ran parallel to mine and extended over the same period of time, and naturally the agricultural students of Dr. Pearson's ability and tastes received such inspiration and instruction under Dr. Law's tutelage as to make them markedly superior to most other students then entering the veterinary colleges.

The good judgment and perseverance of Dr. Pearson were shown while he was still an underclassman at Cornell, for instead of entering a veterinary college at the end of his sophomore or junior year—and he was fully able to meet the entrance requirements—he remained until he had completed the four years' course in agriculture, thereby securing that knowledge of soils, crops, parasites, and the care and feeding of animals which should precede a course in veterinary science and medicine. I cannot but think that a large part of Dr. Pearson's power to accomplish so much and accomplish it so well was due to his comprehensive preparation for his chosen calling.

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As I sit here in my quiet and restful home near the shores of the placid Pacific, I am sad. Not so much because my friend has gone before me, but because, through the ignorance and false economy of powers which should be well informed and sympathetic, the life of my honored pupil and cherished friend has been needlessly sacrificed in its prime. There always appear to be enough funds available to pile stones uselessly one upon the other, but when a ripe scholar and a lovable man, an able leader and a most useful citizen, guarding the lives of his fellows, breaks down and dies because those in power have failed to provide him with a suitable number of competent assistants, or even the money to carry on his work in peace, it is a thing to make one doubt the sanity of our times. A wise and able teacher in the domain of the greatest industry of this great country has been lost to the world and to his friends because those who might have helped failed to relieve him from the drudgery of his calling—from the petty details and financial worries of the numerous and varied activities which were thrust upon this one man whom the people have long delighted to honor, love and follow.

From SIMON HENRY GAGE, Professor of Histology and Embryology, Emeritus, Cornell University:

In estimating a life with its many-sidedness, it certainly helps in giving it its true place to know something of its beginning or elemental characteristics.

Leonard Pearson came to me for work in comparative anatomy and histology in 1886-87. He was a vigorous young man, full of enthusiasm and with a very definite notion of what he wanted to do. The veterinary profession, exemplified by Dr. James Law, seemed to him a field for a life work where one would have opportunity to do his best, and in doing his best he would be of service to his fellow-men.

It does not take long for a teacher to find out the presence of a rare spirit in his class. The willingness to make ready

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for the work of life by a broad and solid foundation, and the enthusiasm and intensity with which work is prosecuted, although its direct bearing might not be evident at first, give the certain sign of future success in life's real work in the community and the state.

In those days all students wrote graduation theses. To my gratification he chose to do his in comparative anatomy under my direction. It was now time to take something valuable in itself in his chosen profession, as well as valuable as training for a young investigator. This subject was the structure of the œsophagus in domestic animals. The results of this work were published in the *Proceedings of the American Microscopical Society* for 1888, and in the *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery* (vol. x) for 1889. The remembrance of the spirit in which this work was carried on is one of the precious memories which more than all else makes the profession of the teacher truly remunerative.

It was not necessary for the laboratory to send a special messenger to the butcher shop to get the specimens and then to have them all prepared, so that if he should happen to find a moment outside of "student activities" he could give them a passing glance. No; he had time for this work, and knew the way to the little abattoir where the native animals were slaughtered; and the men in charge did everything they could for the big, genial student, so interested in everything that pertained to animals. In the laboratory where the work was done, he soon won over the other students, especially by the account he gave of its meaning in the students' society of comparative medicine. Soon they were ready to save anything from their dissections that they thought Pearson wanted.

In working out his problem, many unexpected facts became apparent, and complexities of structure not hinted at in the textbooks of human, veterinary and comparative anatomy. These difficulties brought out in relief his native honesty and self-reliance, for he felt sure the specimens were right, what-

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ever the textbooks might say. These complexities also brought out his literary and historical instincts, which are shown by the keen analysis of the views of the best men who had written upon the subject, and by his restless search among the works of the old anatomists, as shown by his bibliography.

One day a farmer brought into the laboratory the heart and lungs of a cow that he had slaughtered. He had brought them to Dr. Law to see what was the matter, and not finding Dr. Law he had brought them to us. I told Mr. Pearson that here was some real work, like that which was sure to confront him in actual life, and gave him the opportunity to determine the trouble. A teacher never forgets the light that shines forth from the eyes of some of his pupils in high moments; and this was a high moment for him, for it was his first great test. In meeting this test he showed another sure sign of his future success. Everything he had already learned came naturally into service. Only slight help was needed in the processes he had not yet become familiar with. Tubercle bacilli were demonstrated in the clearest manner possible in both smears and in sections, thus making the diagnosis certain. Of course, no one can estimate the effect of such an experience at the beginning of one's career. He, in after years, recalled this incident as one of much importance in his life.

And now that Dr. Pearson's work is done, it is only left for us to put the wreath of affection and respect upon his tomb; and, as I do my share of this, it is with feelings of gratitude that there was granted me the privilege of teaching and encouraging this noble man at the beginning of his career.

From VERANUS A. MOORE, Director of New York State Veterinary College and Professor of Comparative and Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology and of Meat Inspection, Cornell University:

My first remembrance of Dr. Leonard Pearson is meeting him, during our college days, in a railroad train between Ithaca

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and Elmira, when he was about to take a trip with Dr. James Law to investigate contagious pleuropneumonia. He was full of enthusiasm over the possibility of a valuable professional experience, and I have often thought of the wholesome joy and delight radiating from his countenance on that occasion. I remember how emphatic were his words of admiration and devotion to our beloved teacher, Dr. Law. Throughout his life he never lost his affection for the teacher who first stimulated him to a fuller conception of the work and duties of his chosen profession. From the days we met as students, until his untimely death, I enjoyed and fully appreciated his friendship. During recent years I have often consulted him, worked with him on committees and commissions, and always found him a true and worthy leader.

The public eye was first drawn to Dr. Pearson in connection with the use of tuberculin. The first herd of cattle tested with tuberculin in this country was under his immediate supervision. He was a firm believer in tuberculin as a diagnostic agent, and his writings and addresses gave character and strength to the earlier work directed toward the control and final eradication of bovine tuberculosis. His efforts to produce a practical method for immunizing cattle against this disease were characterized by calm but persistent determination to succeed if success in that direction were possible.

Dr. Pearson was a trained man. His course at Cornell University, where he stood high as a student, his professional training in the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, and, later, his study in the Thierärztlich Hochschule of Berlin, fitted him in a masterly way for his great work. Because he was scientific as well as practical, he was able to avoid many of the pitfalls that beset a professional career. He had lofty ideals for the veterinary profession in America. No one recognized more keenly than he the weakness of American veterinary education. When it became my duty to recommend to our president a man to succeed Dr. Law as

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professor of veterinary medicine in our institution, I consulted Dr. Pearson. After discussing the general situation and the available men, he made this very significant statement: "If you want a good teacher of veterinary medicine, you must make him. Take one of your young men with a good preliminary education and send him to Germany, where the methods for teaching veterinary medicine are reduced to a scientific basis, as they are in this country for chemistry and bacteriology." No one deplored more than he the fact that our veterinary institutions and teaching were not on a higher plane. I remember so well hearing him in a private conversation give expression to his deep disappointment after trying to interest certain moneyed men in the endowment of veterinary colleges. He felt that until we had adequate educational facilities the veterinarian would of necessity lack the training which makes a practical man more practical and a noble profession still more useful and ennobling. With ideals well founded in the teachings of the best universities in the world, he was striving with constantly increasing success to bring into existence a veterinary college and a state veterinary service that should have, from the point of view of efficiency, no superior and few, if any, equals in the world.

The most gracious element in his overflowing manly nature was his ability to meet disappointment and to accept adverse decisions when they seemed to others to be in the direction of the greatest good. No one familiar with the political and professional battles that one in his position and with his ideals had to wage can refrain from expressing the highest and keenest admiration for his leadership. Fortunately for the causes he represented, he so impressed himself upon his associates that his motives are still operating, his plans are being crystallized and his ideals are being attained. His life was short, but the generation to come will learn that it was by the unselfish lives of such men as Leonard Pearson that progress in veterinary medicine in America was made possible.

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From JUAN GUITERAS, Professor of General Pathology and Tropical Diseases, University of Havana:

I have not been able to follow closely Dr. Leonard Pearson's career during the later and more fruitful part of his life; nor have I the data at hand to write a biographical article, nor a laudatory one worthy of the subject.

It was my privilege to follow the first development of his activities. I spent several months with him in Berlin, where we pursued together the course in bacteriology at the Institute of Hygiene, and, as a member of the veterinary faculty of the University of Pennsylvania with him, I saw him throw his powerful energies into the organization of that school.

In Europe, among all the fellow-students, I can see distinctly standing out his fine, manly type of American worker; and during our fellowship in the university faculty I hold dear the memory of my relations with him, and the all-inspiring influence of his quiet, honest, well-directed and powerful determination.

It is a pleasure to feel in communion, through the pages of this book, with the family and the friends of such a man.

From ALONZO ENGLEBERT TAYLOR, M.D., Professor of Physiological Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania:

In the autumn of 1890 two young American students met by chance in a pensionat in Berlin. They were Leonard Pearson and the writer. During the months of the fall and early winter this acquaintanceship developed into a firm and lasting friendship. At the commencement of the new year, the two students resolved to live together, and, securing quarters in the Studentenviertel in the Linden Strasse, they lived together until the close of the summer semester. They severed all relations with the American colony, spoke German together and associated almost exclusively with German students and instructors. At the close of the summer semester of 1891 they separated for travel, to meet by appointment in September

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in Rotterdam. From there they returned to America, Leonard Pearson to occupy his first official position in the University of Pennsylvania, the writer to enter upon the study of medicine in the same institution. During the years of the nineties it was often the privilege of the writer to discuss with Leonard Pearson his work in the state of Pennsylvania; and having had the earliest insight into the conception of this work during their student residence in Berlin, the writer feels himself in a peculiar sense competent to indicate the course of development of his undertakings, the magnitude and importance of which only the future decades will fully estimate and measure.

Leonard Pearson came to Berlin, like most American students, saturated with chauvinism. By ancestry strongly marked with rugged Americanism, he had little patience with that minute organization of German society that led to the factor of paternal control in the most trivial details of life. Filled with rich enthusiasm, imbued with high ideals, and possessed of superior intellectualism, he represented the best product of the American college education. Pearson had deliberately selected for his life work the diseases of animals, largely, he used to say, from a feeling of pantheism. In an age of pseudo-sentimentalism, his sane and sympathetic appreciation of the brothers of the animal kingdom was founded upon the natural feelings of humanity and guided by the ideals of natural science. To the German university he owed the trend his work later assumed.

In the beginning, his work dealt largely with comparative pathology, rather than with practical veterinary medicine. He soon, however, came to recognize in sanitary science the real discipline in which his interest was to centre. The German system of meat inspection was first mastered. The science of animal hygiene, correlated to the public health on the one hand, and to industrialism on the other, had in Germany, under the influence of the fostering care of the system of militarism, developed to a state of high perfection at the time of his period

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of study there. As a matter of fact, it was in the working out of this branch of sanitary science that the remarkable German development of organization was first fully applied to the problems of hygiene. The organization of the *Gesundheitsamt*, the establishment of the institutes for the study of infectious diseases, and the popularization of the science of bacteriology, all date from this general period. During the latter part of his period of study in Berlin, Leonard Pearson devoted much more time to the three named institutions than to the study of comparative pathology. He found therein the preparations for the work which he foresaw to be in the future the necessity of the American state. He felt that for him and his ideals in work the scholastic investigation into the causes of disease was far less important than the organization of a system of sanitary science which would enable the state to protect itself from the ravages of disease. And thus the radical and critical American youth became converted to the most deeply-felt respect for the Teutonic system of sanitary organization. He formed a pronounced interest in the details of military organization, and whenever possible attended the manœuvres executed in the vicinity of Berlin. Realizing that the more or less militaristic tools with which the operations of the organization were executed in Germany were not available, nor, indeed, desirable in the United States, he devoted himself to such reorganization and recasting of the German system as would adapt it to the social and political conditions of this country. This was the work of the nineties.

The work of the Live Stock Sanitary Board carried him into all classes, and into many places to which he had not been accustomed. He once said that his work brought him into contact with individuals and conditions for which he felt abhorrence rather than sympathy; but he felt it necessary for the future good of the state to convert all classes, industrial and political, to the doctrine of modern sanitary science.

Discouragements were innumerable, the way was often hard

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and beset with obstacles. It was under such circumstances that the objective, optimistic nature made itself felt. Practically alone, Leonard Pearson accomplished a large work for the state of Pennsylvania, for the University of Pennsylvania, and for the advancement of sanitary science. I know of no one in this country so admirably fitted to devise, organize and carry into execution a large scheme of sanitary science applied to animal industry. To have possessed his time and talents was a great fortune for the state of Pennsylvania. The record of work in this state will serve as an admirable model for other states of the commonwealth. His death in his very prime, before the time, indeed, at which men are called middle-aged, is a heavy loss to the cause of preventive medicine in the United States. Pasteur taught the world that the hand that masters the scourge of the silkworm is qualified also to master the scourge of hydrophobia. Of this point of view in science the work of Leonard Pearson was an illustration. We are all members of one guild, we follow one purpose, we aim at one ideal. The share that fell to the mind and hand of Leonard Pearson was a large measure, and large was the accomplishment.

To the writer, the student friend with whom Leonard Pearson shared cupboard and den, his death is a deep personal loss. In one particular personal sense, the writer owes to Leonard Pearson that which cannot be expressed in words or measured with terms. As a slight expression of this obligation, the writer records this appreciation of his character, his talents, and his accomplishments.

From JOHN MARSHALL, M.D., Professor of Physiological
Chemistry and Toxicology, University of Pennsylvania:

Others more familiar with his work will speak of Dr. Pearson's scientific attainments and achievements. My feelings incline me to speak of him as a man. It was my good fortune to be associated with him as my pupil, as my colleague in the

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faculty of the veterinary school, and as my friend. Through all these years of association, and they were rather close, not the slightest thought or semblance of misunderstanding occurred. No man had a more punctilious respect for righteousness in the everyday things of life and for honorable behaviour towards his fellow-man than Dr. Pearson. This was not an assumed quality, but undoubtedly was innate, and unconsciously throughout his life he carried out the precept, "What you do not want done to yourself do not do to others." He was a manly man, with a sweetness of disposition rarely found among men. His passing away was a sad, deep loss to me, but the remembrance of the sunny warmth of his friendship stays with me as a sweet memory.

From N. B. CRITCHFIELD, Secretary of Agriculture of Pennsylvania:

It is most fitting that we should now and then, in the midst of our work for the welfare of humanity, pause and give a moment's thought to the memory of the noble men who in the past have been associated with us in this work, and whose wise planning has made it possible for us to do much more for the generation to which we belong than could have been accomplished without their help.

Most prominent in the list of men whose wise counsel and unselfish devotion have been a guide and inspiration to their companions we enroll the name of Dr. Leonard Pearson. He was a prince among men, and his death was a personal loss to every one of his associates.

My acquaintance with Dr. Pearson began in 1891. Although by many years his senior, I soon discovered that he possessed qualities of mind and heart which, by natural impulse, drew me to him, and there sprang up between us a friendship warm and cordial that continued until the day of his death.

No one could know him without appreciating his great worth. In every relation of life his true manhood was apparent

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and, in the fullest meaning of the word, he was a gentleman. In all my associations I have never known anyone who, in so rare a degree, possessed the faculty of making friends of all whom he met. His native candor and open-heartedness drew men to him and made them feel that they could trust him, and no man who gave to him his confidence was ever deceived. With his superior traits of character were combined remarkable scholarly attainments, by which he was peculiarly fitted for the research work in which he took great interest and in which he was successful in extending the limits of human knowledge and improving the condition of our race.

The man who discovers some new method of preventing disease or alleviating suffering leaves a memorial of himself which can never be forgotten; he contributes to the happiness of generations yet unborn, and so becomes a fellow-worker with the Divine Father in caring for His creatures. Such was the work of Dr. Pearson and such the memorial he has left us.

We cannot know a man thoroughly without meeting him in his own home. In his home more than anywhere else the genuine qualities of the true man are to be seen. It was my privilege to meet Dr. Pearson frequently in his home; and to witness his devotion to his mother and sisters, who occupied the home with him, was an inspiration. The gentleness of spirit and manner that was always apparent was especially noticeable in the home. I recall, as though it were but yesterday, the incidents connected with my first visit to his home, and especially the affectionate manner and manly pride that were manifest when in introducing me he said, "This is my mother." It may seem like a trifling fancy, but I cannot avoid the disposition to estimate a man, to some extent at least, by the regard he manifests for his mother. To that mother whose home has been made desolate by the removal of my dear friend, my heart goes out in sympathy as I write these lines, and I trust that in her great sorrow she may have the comfort that comes from the assurance that no event can

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come to us in this world without the permission of Him who is too wise to err and from whose care none of His creatures are absent for a single moment of time.

From PROF. DR. ROBERT OSTERTAG, Geh. Regierungsrat u. Direktor der Veterinar-Abteilung d. Kaiserl. Gesundheitsamts zu Berlin:

Twenty years ago, when municipal veterinary surgeon of Berlin, I made the acquaintance of an interesting young man, Leonard Pearson, who had come from the United States to study the German methods of teaching and of scientific research. His sparkling, soulful eye, indicative of determination, his delightful personality, his noble character, charmed everyone who came in contact with him and gained for him friends at once. I, too, became his friend at our first meeting which our mutual desire for knowledge brought about; I remained his friend as long as he lived and shall continue to be such beyond the grave which unfortunately closed upon him so prematurely.

A journey to London, to attend the Seventh Congress for International Hygiene, brought us into closer relations. We lodged together and spent happy and harmonious days in the city on the Thames, where he proved a faithful mentor for me, who was but slightly acquainted with English. At that time, too, I formed the resolve to visit the United States at the first opportunity, to gaze upon the marvels of the New World and to see the development of veterinary medicine in the new veterinary schools which were endeavoring, with the wonted energy so characteristic of the United States, to substitute a veterinary science for empiricism. What noble ardor possessed this youth, with the bearing of a man, when he explained to me how much, indeed how everything, still remained to be done for veterinary medicine in the United States! How he fairly glowed with the desire to undertake this task!

Thanks to his learning, his scholarly attainments, his indefatigable zeal, his faithful work and his winning manner, which

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won for him friends and protectors, he attained his goal. He did not strive in vain for recognition in his native land, to which we Germans are so attached through the manifold bonds of relationship on both sides of the water. John Marshall, who was at that time dean of the veterinary school of the University of Pennsylvania, recognized at once that in Leonard Pearson he had found a representative of the youthful science of veterinary medicine, who was well grounded in his science, reliable and ambitious, and he furthered him in every possible way.

How proudly Leonard Pearson wrote me that he had been made dean of the veterinary faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, and that the way was now open for a further development of veterinary medicine in Pennsylvania. How gratefully he acknowledged the kindness of the state of Pennsylvania in making him state veterinarian and in placing at his disposal the necessary means for carrying out experiments on a large scale.

Through his labors as a teacher, scientist and organizer, Leonard Pearson fully justified the confidence placed in him in such large measure. His scientific work has found recognition far beyond the borders of his native land—I call to mind in this connection especially his able investigations of tuberculosis—his efforts as a teacher and organizer have to a large extent formed the basis of the present standing of veterinary medicine in the state of Pennsylvania and form for Leonard Pearson a *monumentum aere perennius*.

In 1904 I fulfilled my promise, given to Leonard Pearson in London in 1891, and visited him at the seat of his activities. With justifiable pride he showed me the veterinary school of the university and introduced me to his family, where I met his idolized mother and adored sister. He conducted me to his numerous friends in whose midst I was privileged to spend a memorable evening. His friends became my friends. I know how delighted Leonard Pearson, to whom I was attached by

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constant correspondence, and who never failed to visit me whenever he went abroad, was that I had come to the United States. He helped me to plan my trip in advance, and made my journey more agreeable by means of letters of introduction to his friends.

After my visit in Philadelphia I saw Leonard Pearson but once more. Three years later he visited me in his accustomed manner in Berlin, where we revelled in old memories, made new plans and promised ourselves the pleasure of meeting again at the International Veterinary Congress which met last year at The Hague. Providence ordained it otherwise. Leonard Pearson, the indefatigable, overtaxed his strength and a sad fate snatched him from the circle of his family, friends, pupils and colleagues, from the midst of his scientific activity and his work of organization.

We, the friends of this man, who may be justly called a man, stand as mourners beside the grassy mound that covers his mortal remains. But we stand united by the love and the memory which we have preserved for him beyond the grave, and by the consoling consciousness that our friend, of whom death has deprived us all too early, has not lived in vain. Leonard Pearson's labors will speak for him even in far distant times. Sleep gently, beloved friend, the never-ending sleep, which after life's fitful fever gives us eternal repose, gently sleep!

From JOHN HAMILTON, Farmers' Institute Specialist, United States Department of Agriculture:

I had known Dr. Pearson casually as he visited the Pennsylvania State College to lecture to its winter classes as far back as 1892. Our real acquaintance, however, began in the winter of 1896, when he was first appointed to the position of veterinarian in the Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg. For over seven years we were associated in that department, and for almost four years of that time we were both members of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, the duties of which

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required us to confer frequently in respect to the administration of the live stock sanitary laws, and to coöperate in formulating and securing new legislation along these lines. I had there full opportunity for knowing him both as a public official in the organization and administration of his office, and as an expert in the practice of his profession.

The injunction of the law under which his office was created was: "To protect the health of the domestic animals of the state and to determine and employ the most efficient and practical means for the prevention, suppression, control or eradication of dangerous, contagious, or infectious diseases among domestic animals." Although the act was very comprehensive and clear in its provisions, it nevertheless left the devising of methods and the prescribing of regulations for carrying it into effect to the judgment of those who were to administer it. Other states had laws of similar character, but they differed so radically in important particulars that there was practically no agreement as to the best methods of carrying on this kind of protective work. It was a new field in sanitary science with no satisfactory precedents to guide.

Dr. Pearson immediately took up the task of organizing his department for administering the law, and the efficient manner in which he performed this duty is attested to by the results accomplished after thirteen years of effort. Prejudice against the tuberculin test, at first very general throughout the state, gave way to recognition of its value. In consequence of its use and the measures that he took for the eradication of the disease, the percentage of tuberculous animals in the state was greatly reduced. Legislation for protection against glanders, anthrax, rabies, tuberculous milk and meat, was enacted at his instance, as well as laws prohibiting the introduction of infected or diseased animals from other states, and for raising the standard of qualification of practitioners in veterinary medicine and surgery. He established a bacteriological laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania for scientific investigation

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and for the production of mallein, tuberculin and vaccine, and conducted experiments with tuberculosis of animals both at the university and later, on a more extensive scale, upon a farm purchased and equipped for the purpose by the state.

A force of veterinarians in the state was selected and organized by him, until at present an outbreak of dangerous disease in any section of the commonwealth can be promptly diagnosed and skilled men sufficient in number to control and suppress it can be immediately had. The entire organization of live stock sanitary control in the state is the work of Dr. Pearson. It is acknowledged to be a model of its kind, and has been largely copied by other states. His interest in the public welfare was sincere, and he possessed with it an enthusiasm for rendering service that never failed; at the same time he was neither visionary nor hasty in his decisions or action, but was studiously conservative in all his plans, and extremely careful and painstaking in carrying on his work. He was a good judge of human nature, believed in men and trusted them to do what was right if the right was clearly shown. Out of this confidence in others grew much of his ability to interest and secure the coöperation of all classes, skilled and unskilled, in administering the law. He was methodical in the conduct of his office; was a clear, well-balanced thinker; a patient and painstaking experimenter; an agreeable and fluent speaker; and a logical and forceful writer, as his numerous published reports and addresses abundantly show.

Dr. Pearson's standing from a professional point of view may be briefly and truly stated in the words: "He stood at the head." Immediately upon his return from attending the veterinary schools in Germany, in 1892, he was appointed non-resident professor of veterinary medicine in the Pennsylvania State College, and four years later to the position of state veterinarian. In 1897 he was made dean of the School of Veterinary Science in the University of Pennsylvania in which he had been a professor since 1891, and at the age of forty-one,

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the time of his death, only seventeen years out of college, he was recognized both in this country and abroad as a leading authority in several important branches of veterinary science. At the meeting of the International Congress on Tuberculosis in Washington, in 1908, at which were assembled leading men in sanitary science from all over the world, Dr. Pearson was selected for president of the section on Tuberculosis in Animals and its Relation to Man, and was called to preside over the joint session of the sections at which Dr. Robert Koch, of Berlin, appeared as the principal speaker. When the vacancy occurred in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, through the resignation of Dr. Salmon, Dr. Pearson was tendered the position of chief of that bureau, but declined, because of his obligations to the university in which he had worked so long, and the opportunities for usefulness that presented themselves in connection with his official position at the head of the veterinary department in his state. He was frequently consulted by both state and national authorities in diagnosing new diseases and in prescribing for the treatment of outbreaks of such as were highly contagious or infectious and that threatened widespread damage and great pecuniary loss to the animal industry of the country. His efforts to stamp out the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in his own state, added to duties that had already overtaxed his physical and mental powers, are no doubt responsible for the breakdown that ended in his death.

However much he will be missed in his official relations and be regretted by his profession, he will be most mourned by those whom he had endeared to himself as personal friends, and their number is very large. He was a refined and courteous gentleman, a sincere and sympathetic friend. He was clean of speech and pure in thought and life, considerate in dealing with the opinions and prejudices of those with whom he differed, and always charitable in his judgment of other men.

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Our relations, begun in an official way in 1896, soon ripened into close friendship that remained unbroken to the last. We exchanged confidences with entire freedom, assured that nothing that might prove embarrassing for others to know would be revealed. When I last saw him we met in the new National Museum in Washington, D. C., at the time of the Tuberculosis Congress, a little over one year ago. We spent possibly a half-hour together, talking over his work and mine, and inquiring about old friends whom we had both known so well, but who had passed away. I then cautioned him against overwork, little thinking that the breaking-point was so near. His death is to me a personal bereavement. Most of us come in contact with but few such men in a life of mingling with others, and very rarely indeed are we privileged to claim one such as a personal friend.

His short career can most truthfully be summed up by saying that he was a model in official life; he always set for himself a high standard in professional work; he was a gentle, unassuming and faithful friend, a noble example of true manhood, and an inspiration for all public men to emulate in his unselfish devotion to the general good. In his death the state lost a most efficient officer and public servant, the veterinary profession, one of its most capable and distinguished scientific workers, and those of us who knew and loved him, a most charming and helpful personal friend.

From W. H. DALRYMPLE, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinarian, Louisiana State University:

The untimely demise of Dr. Leonard Pearson has left a blank in the ranks of the veterinary profession that will be most difficult to fill, and has occasioned a loss that is incalculable. No man of his years, on this continent at least, nor, perhaps, on any other, had attained to such prominence and leadership in the chosen lines of his life's work. In America the name of Leonard Pearson had become known in every

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section; and to professional men, and sanitarians generally, abroad it was hardly less familiar. He ranked high among the giants of his chosen profession.

To have merely known Dr. Pearson was an honor, but to have known him intimately and to have been associated with him was more; it was a privilege of the highest order, and a pleasure that never waned.

The writer had known, and at times been more or less closely associated with, our deeply lamented friend and colleague for in the neighborhood of fifteen years, and the longer we knew him, the greater became our love, admiration and respect for him.

Some who might have achieved such great things as Pearson had, would have permitted their successes to change their demeanor. Not so with him. He was always possessed of the spirit and characteristics of the true scientist—meekness, modesty, forbearance, realizing that special gifts and endowments, and the ability to execute, called more for gratitude and thankfulness than for a show of empty pride.

It is not the writer's intention to try to enumerate in detail, nor to enlarge upon, the varied phases of Dr. Pearson's great work. This must be left to his more immediate confrères in the city and state of his adoption, who shared with him, or assisted in, his varied labors in behalf of the public good—nay, the good of humanity.

The writer was brought more closely in touch with Dr. Pearson in work along sanitary lines. And, as is well known, he was always deeply interested in any phase of endeavor that had a bearing upon veterinary sanitary science. His plans of investigation were always practical, and marked by sound judgment and carefulness as to detail and execution.

As a friend, Pearson was staunch and true; once his friendship was gained, it was lasting, as can be testified by all who were in that privileged category, and their name is legion.

A valuable life has been cut short in the pride of strong

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manhood. Pearson has gone to his reward to "that country from whose bourn no traveler returns." And yet he lives, and will live on, in the memories of those who knew him, and in the hearts, as well, of those of us who were his friends. His life and character were shining examples of the manly man, and such as to richly merit our emulation. May we all strive to be like him!

From MAZYCK P. RAVENEL, M.D., Professor of Bacteriology,
University of Wisconsin:

In speaking of Leonard Pearson I am at a loss where to begin. One scarcely knows on which phase of his character to dwell most—his personality, his power as an organizer, or his scientific foresight and ability. On each one of these much could be said. I must content myself by giving in my feeble way a general view of the man as he impressed me in my daily association with him for upwards of ten years. If the personal element enters too much into what I have to say, it must be overlooked, as my scientific life was so closely bound up with his during all these years, and our aims and objects were so closely united, that it is impossible to speak of his scientific work without bringing myself in to some extent. In fact, much of my scientific work was the carrying out of ideas originating in his mind.

Although I had known Dr. Pearson very pleasantly almost from the beginning of my connection with the University of Pennsylvania, in 1892, my intimate association with him began in 1895, when I became bacteriologist of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board of Pennsylvania, of which he was secretary and executive officer. After a hard struggle, Dr. Pearson had succeeded in obtaining sufficient funds for the beginning of a bacteriological laboratory in connection with his work as state veterinarian. With that foresight which characterized all his public work, he insisted on the necessity of such a laboratory. His recognition of the importance of this science came to him

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daily in his professional career, and had been fostered during his studies in Germany, where he himself carried out notable experiments in regard to several diseases, especially glanders, and he was the first to produce the substance now used universally for the diagnosis of this disease, known as mallein.

With each successive legislature Dr. Pearson continued to impress on the public and the legislators the importance of this branch of work, and through his masterly efforts funds were given with a liberal hand, not only for the equipment of the laboratory itself, but also for the establishment of an experimental stable, and finally the purchase and equipment of an experimental farm. As these features of his work will no doubt be spoken of more fully by others, I will only mention them in this connection.

While the laboratory which he established was concerned largely in diagnostic work and in the manufacture of tuberculin, the experimental side of medicine was never lost sight of. Again the evidences of Dr. Pearson's foresight are most striking, for from the beginning he insisted on the urgency of studies in connection with the relation of bovine to human tuberculosis. He held always that the diseases were practically one and the same, and that bovine tuberculosis constituted a serious menace to public health. The verdict of the world shows how correct he was in these views.

Coupled with this belief, was his recognition of bovine tuberculosis as an economic scourge. From both standpoints the necessity of its eradication was apparent. Dr. Pearson's organization of the office of state veterinarian of Pennsylvania, with its numbers of inspectors and agents for the enforcement of quarantine, was in every respect a stupendous piece of work. He made a careful study of the systems and laws of every foreign country and of states in our own country. The laws of the state of Pennsylvania on this subject since 1894 were practically drawn by him, and their enforcement has been in his hands. It is not too much to say that they have been the

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most successful tried in the United States, and have had a marked influence in shaping legislation elsewhere. He regarded the question as one to be handled largely by education, and did a giant's work in going out among the people of the state. His arguments were clear and irrefutable, his manner in laying them before an audience impressive and earnest, but exceedingly genial, so that he never failed to make friends, even among those who did not entirely accede at first to his beliefs. The work in Pennsylvania will always stand as a monument to his foresight and ability in the administration of important public matters.

Closely allied to this were his studies on immunity, a masterly piece of work done in conjunction with Dr. S. H. Gilliland, which attracted the keenest interest of the whole scientific world. Dr. Pearson was regarded not only as a pioneer in this work, but as one of the great authorities on the subject.

In 1904 it was my great good fortune to take part with him in a collective investigation on the subject of immunity. We spent several months in Europe, he devoting himself almost entirely to the animal side of the question, while I took up the human side. His report on this subject was perhaps the best piece of work which he ever did, and was masterly in every detail, not only in the collection and assembling of his data, but also in the keen analysis he gave of the results. It will be many years before this piece of work needs revision or has an equal in the literature of the subject.

I cannot think of this study without referring to the personality of the man. Nothing appeared to escape his observation, and in every phase of his life, from the highest scientific work to the commonplaces of everyday life, the human side of his character was evident. Hosts of friends greeted him in practically every place he visited. Even where he had not previously been known personally his work had gained recognition for him and insured a cordial and enthusiastic welcome from men in scientific life. His versatility was most evident during

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travel. During one hour we would be in the company of a savant, discussing the abstruse theories and questions of immunity; the next hour we would be in some book shop, rummaging piles of old books; and soon after in another establishment, looking for the latest publications on scientific matters. From books we would go to articles of woodwork, curiosities in metal—in fact, everything seemed to hold an interest for Dr. Pearson, and on many of these subjects he had information scarcely to be expected in a man devoted to a single profession. The evenings would be spent in some public resort, where again his keen insight into human nature was every minute shown by his observations on the passing throng. It seemed an endless delight to him to study every phase of human nature. No doubt this faculty and interest was the secret of one of his most striking characteristics, namely, his power of gaining the confidence of people and his control of those with whom he was associated. He was a student of human nature and had a remarkable faculty of judging men.

Coupled with his boundless enthusiasm and his honesty of purpose, this insight into human nature made him one of the most potent factors in dealing with men individually or with bodies of men that I have ever come in contact with. No doubt much of his power in this respect was due also to his transparent honesty of purpose and the absence always of any suspicion of self-seeking. The things he worked for were always matters of enormous public necessity, affecting intimately the public welfare. It was evident to even the most casual observer that the salary he drew as a public officer was trifling, and it was known to everyone that he had abandoned a private practice, which insured him a very handsome income and was constantly growing, to take up public work. Much of his public work was done without any remuneration whatever, solely because it was needed and was right. The same devotion and self-sacrifice were given to work carrying no remuneration as to his other duties. All of this was patent

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to everyone and, in giving money for objects advocated by Dr. Pearson, the legislator always had the assurance that he was putting public funds where they would be spent entirely for the public good and to the greatest advantage. Dr. Pearson was extremely successful in shaping and obtaining legislation that did not carry appropriations. His work in this direction was always for the public good.

I could speak at length on his services to veterinary medicine. Again, however, I must yield to members of that profession to give an account of his achievements. As an outsider, I can say with confidence that America has produced no veterinarian who has done as much to elevate the teaching of veterinary medicine as Dr. Pearson. He stood always for the dignity and honor of his profession, and by precept and example led his professional brethren to higher standards than had been before known in America. It is gratifying to note that his profession recognized him as a leader, and early in his professional career gave him the highest offices in its gift.

In writing this brief appreciation of Dr. Pearson, I have felt the keenest regret at my inability adequately to express his real worth. His loss seems irreparable. One's regret seems to be more keen when one remembers that his early death was due to overwork and too close devotion to the interests which had been placed in his charge. We praise the individual who saves another's life at the risk of his own, and medals are given by governments for such service. More often we fail entirely to recognize the quiet, yet unceasing and untiring work of a public servant, such as Dr. Pearson was, and we overlook the fact that a life may be given in this way, just as truly as in the case of the man who goes into a burning building to save others, or hurls the dynamite bomb away from the crowd it is intended to destroy. Laurels and rewards are given to the soldier who fights with the blare of trumpets, yet it takes more courage and more devotion to fight silently against disease than to go into the carnage of battle. The work of our friend has

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been recognized the world over by scientific men, and we believe that his devotion to the public welfare of his adopted state and city will receive the recognition it so well deserves.

I cannot close this imperfect tribute to Dr. Pearson without a word in regard to my own feelings. I found him always strong intellectually and personally, genial and kindly, always ready with his interest and advice. Personal intercourse was always marked by those endearing personal qualities which made him hosts of friends wherever he was known. In common with many others, I feel his loss as a scientific man, as an investigator, as a public servant, but I have a deep sense of personal bereavement in knowing that the big-hearted friend with whom I was so long associated is no more. Peace to his ashes!

From J. BERTRAM LIPPINCOTT, Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania:

As I look back on my association with Leonard Pearson, there comes to me the sensation of wasted opportunity on my part, the feeling of "why did I not see more of him?" Our friendship dates back to the time when he became house surgeon of the veterinary hospital, University of Pennsylvania. As a manager of that hospital, I was in the habit of going for information in regard to cases to the house surgeon, who had it in his power to make my visits there interesting or not, according to his willingness to explain the cause of suffering of the various patients. Dr. Pearson made these visits very pleasant, causing me to visit the institution very frequently. At that time I recognized in him the coming man of the department, if not of veterinary science, but I had no idea he would become a factor so soon. I feared he would not adhere to the care of animals, but would branch off into some other profession. On his return from his first sojourn abroad, however, when he was made assistant professor of medicine, and afterward full professor, it was clear that he intended to devote his life to the veterinary profession, and that he would be a credit to it, as well as make it a credit to the sciences.

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His great interest in the study of tuberculosis and the result of his efforts in regard to that disease soon classed him among scientists. When he became dean of the veterinary department, he was made a manager of the hospital, and came more in contact with members of the board. I think it was about this time that Joseph E. Gillingham, recognizing in Dr. Pearson a man competent and superior in his vocation, decided to bequeath to the veterinary department fifty thousand dollars under certain conditions, one of them being that Dr. Pearson should be connected with the department at the time.

When the veterinary department moved from its first quarters, Thirty-fourth and Spruce, to Woodland Avenue, the magnetism, force and loyalty of Dr. Pearson were put to a hard test. The conditions there for accommodations were so crude that it required an able man to hold the teaching force together and keep the student body from disbanding. Dr. Pearson not only did this, but at the same time succeeded in persuading the legislature to make appropriations with which the university was able to construct and equip the present buildings. These buildings are practically a monument to Dr. Pearson, the result of weeks of argument and persuasion with members of the state legislature. A friend of mine who had been to Harrisburg at that time said to me, while discussing appropriations, "It was the personality of your man Pearson that got the university that money." He had the quality of inspiring confidence. His manner of meeting men was affable and pleasing to all.

With the new veterinary buildings came additional cares. As state veterinarian much of his time was taken from the university. Yet he stuck to it in spite of a brilliant offer from Washington to become director of agriculture. Nevertheless, the combined cares wore on him, and it became clear that he needed the rest which he refused to take.

At the April meeting, 1909, of the board of managers he turned over his appeal for complete radical changes in the veterinary hospital and veterinary department. It was one of the ablest letters I ever read. As a supplement to this he had

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plans for the reorganization and strengthening of the department, making it equal to any in the world. One set of these plans, which were given to certain members of his faculty for criticism and suggestion, fell into my hands.

Shortly after that came the blow which forced him to drop everything and rest for his life. But his plans were clear and plain and could be carried out. I think he intended they should be accomplished by his successors, for they covered all details, costs and receipts, almost to a dollar.

While discussing these plans with Dr. John Marshall one day last fall, the message came to me that Dr. Pearson had died that morning. It was a terrible shock, for, although I had counted upon his not taking an active part in his plans, his death was wholly unlooked for. Wanted by his university, his state and his country, the tax was too much for him. He who finally secured him no one can outbid. Through the ability of this man veterinary science had been raised to a much higher plane, and the University of Pennsylvania had suitable buildings in which to teach it. I often think that Dr. Pearson died, like Wolfe and Nelson, after the victory had been won.

From SAMUEL MCCLINTOCK HAMILL, M.D., Secretary of the
Milk Commission of the Pediatric Society:

I esteem it a very great privilege to be able to contribute a few words to a memorial volume to Dr. Leonard Pearson.

It was my good fortune to know Dr. Pearson intimately for a number of years—a privilege I shall always appreciate deeply, for, from him, more than from almost any man I have known, I learned the value of true living.

First and foremost, I found him a man of high ideals and sterling integrity. His judgment of men impressed me as remarkable. However much of evil there was in men, he always found something of good in them, and that something he often made useful to his fellow-men. Because of his honesty men trusted him, and instinctively revealed to him the better

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side of their natures. In the trying position which he occupied in life—endeavoring to direct politics toward the uplifting of mankind—this quality in him was invaluable. It enabled him to accomplish things single-handed which few men, perhaps no other man, could have accomplished. He dealt with a class of men who through training and environment—and some perhaps by instinct—viewed men's motives with suspicion. Many of them were antagonistic to each other and jealous of each other's prestige; and yet, from these warring factions and difficult types he secured enthusiastic and helpful support without ever for a moment departing from his rigid ideas of honesty. In truth, it was this very honesty, coupled with his keen appreciation of men, that enabled him to accomplish his results.

He had indomitable energy and limitless perseverance. I very well recall a remark he one time made to me regarding the third legislative defeat of one of his pet measures: "It is somewhat discouraging, but we will accomplish what we want in the end. These men will be educated gradually to the value and justice of the cause." And they were.

I frequently sought Dr. Pearson's advice in matters pertaining to the policy of the milk commission of the Philadelphia Pediatric Society, and I never failed to secure wise judgment, based always upon the effect that such policies might have upon the commission, the producer, and the general public. His opinions in all matters seemed to me to be based upon the broad foundation of justice to all men.

His big, honest face, his gracious manner, his charming personality, his keen sense of justice, his broad viewpoint, his energy, his perseverance, his charity, and his cheerful, hopeful disposition marked him "a man among men." Those who knew him well, knew him but to love him. For all of us his memory is a stimulus and a benediction. His death is a loss to science and a blow to the uplifting of mankind. A few men of his type could leaven the world.

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From E. S. BAYARD, Editor of *The National Stockman and Farmer*:

From his friends Leonard Pearson deserves words in memoriam equal to those of Tennyson. None of us can pay him a tribute worthy of him save in one respect—sincerity. But, after all, sincerity is the best part of anything we say of our departed friends. No matter how inadequate our words may be—and we know they are inadequate here—they have the superlative merit of sincerity. I know that in all this book there is not one perfunctory word. I know it because I knew Leonard Pearson—and his friends are writing about him.

Memory fails to record the date of my first acquaintance with Leonard Pearson. But soon I felt that I had always known him, would always know him to admire, respect and trust him. Longer and more intimate acquaintance with him meant merely increasing admiration for his talents, respect for his character and faith in his friendship. It takes a man to win for himself the respect and loyalty and love of those who know him best and longest, and he was a *man* in all things, everywhere. Like all true men he had difficulties to overcome, he met opposition and perhaps made enemies. His troubles he met bravely. His eminent honesty and fairness left little room for bitter or long-continued opposition. And the enemies of such a man merely serve to increase the confidence of right-minded people in him.

It is useless to attempt to record here his virtues. They are known to all who read this. But those who knew him best can never forget the ability and faithfulness with which he carried forward his great work; the patience and kindness which he showed to all men on all occasions; the rare social hours enriched by the sparkle of his humor; and the quiet times, when to his intimate friends he revealed more and more of the qualities that endeared him to them.

This memorial, however, calls for more than a personal tribute. Leonard Pearson's work for the farmers and stockmen of Pennsylvania and the world cannot be fully appreciated be-

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cause it is not yet complete. He gained their confidence and held it when radical men had shaken their faith in veterinary officials. He was always fair, he never lost his balance, he oppressed none, but helped many. To-day Pennsylvania stands at the front in its record of progress in the eradication of diseases of domestic animals, and he did it. He imparted the true conception of the importance of animal health. He dignified his profession by revealing to the world what veterinary science means to humanity in the preservation of the health of domestic animals. His investigations were long; his conclusions announced only when he felt sure they were right. He was a great investigator, but he never tried to acquire fame prematurely or at the expense of the truth. For some years his work on vaccination to prevent bovine tuberculosis has attracted much attention; but he never mentioned it as complete, always as an experiment, with a possibility of the verdict "not proven" awaiting it. He was a true scientist as well as a true man. The work he did for Pennsylvania was done, as all his friends knew, at a great financial sacrifice. He was repeatedly offered positions which carried with them much more salary than he had here; yet his heart was in his work here and he never considered for a moment the greater financial attractions elsewhere.

Who can estimate the worth of his study to provide immunity against bovine tuberculosis? Who can reckon what he saved this country by his prompt identification and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease? Who knows what distress his sane yet efficient work has spared the stockmen of his state? What prophet can reveal the outcome of his teaching in the schools and on the platform? There are no words or figures or comparisons whereby we may estimate such things. They belong to that greater book in which all true services for humanity are recorded. But we do know that the interests to which Leonard Pearson devoted his life have suffered an irreparable loss, and that his works live after him as the best memorial of his life among us.

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From A. C. ABBOTT, M.D., Sc.D., Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology, University of Pennsylvania:

In the death of Leonard Pearson preventive medicine experienced a loss from which it will be difficult to recover. Though trained in the school of veterinary medicine and untiring in his activities for the uplifting of his profession, Pearson's work and that of his assistants and pupils bore evidence of his keen appreciation of the close interdependence between the health of man and that of the animals on which he depends for food, energy and companionship. A thorough training, a rare degree of natural intelligence, a striking clarity of perception and an enthusiastic interest in the manifold advances of modern biological science gave to him an unusually broad mental horizon.

Fixed in the belief that the scientific study of animals in health and disease promised results of fundamental importance to the correct interpretation of physiological and pathological phenomena peculiar to man, his work and that of the school with which he was so honorably identified was in large measure projected along those lines. It is mainly through his efforts that the modern school of veterinary medicine has become so important a factor in the great biological problem of medicine as a whole.

To the casual observer, an easy-going, mild-mannered, somewhat reticent man, Pearson had an amazing capacity for work, and always for work that told. In the dual capacity of dean of the veterinary school of the University of Pennsylvania and of veterinarian of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he not only performed his manifold duties with signal credit to himself and full satisfaction both to his alma mater and to the state, but found time to direct uninterrupted researches that early gave to the organizations with which he was identified important places in the ranks of contributors to the literature of preventive medicine.

His sterling honesty and frank manner endeared him to all

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with whom he came in contact, and it was probably to these qualities as much as to his acknowledged abilities that he owed the full confidence and respect of the several administrations under which he held office as state veterinarian, and through which he was enabled so to organize the sanitary control of food-producing animals in this state that the Live Stock Sanitary Board, of which he was the executive officer, became recognized as a model throughout the country. It was through his efforts that state appropriations were secured for the purchase and maintenance of a farm, the equipment of a laboratory and the employment of assistants for the exclusive study of bovine tuberculosis and the possible means for its prevention. Time has shown this outlay to have been fully justified, for from no source, here or abroad, have contributions been made that are of greater importance to the subject than those resulting from Pearson's clear conception of the requirements of the problem.

As dean of the veterinary school of the University of Pennsylvania, he stood always for the highest ideals, and at the time of his death he was actively engaged in a plan of re-organization which, if consummated, will not only reflect credit upon its author, but result in placing the school on a higher plane of efficiency than even that hitherto enjoyed by it.

When in 1903 the Department of Public Health and Charities of Philadelphia was created, Pearson was immediately chosen as a member of the board of health, and, notwithstanding the many other demands made upon his time and energy, he was conspicuously active in the organization of a bureau to which the city may point with some degree of honest pride.

As a public speaker Pearson never lacked an appreciative audience. His remarkable grasp of any subject on which he engaged to speak was a topic of general comment. He was a clear thinker, possessing the happy faculty of going straight to the heart of his subject, and of putting whatever he had to say in direct, forceful and simple, yet correct, English. This,

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combined with his evident honesty of purpose, made of him one of our most effective factors in the educational campaign for preventive medicine.

As a companion, as a man, little need be said. To know him was to love him. Loyal to his friends, faithful to his trusts, and ever ready to help the unfortunate, there is little wonder that his enemies were few. The breach made by his death will not be readily filled.

From DUNCAN MCEACHRAN, LL.D., F.R.C.V.S., V.S., Edinburgh, D.V.S., Emeritus Professor and Dean, McGill University:

Very few except those who have been engaged in the struggle to raise the profession of veterinary medicine from an art to a science can realize the amount of never-ceasing, self-denying labor devolving on men like Dr. Pearson.

As I knew him he was a man of high ideals and a devoted student who aimed to place veterinary science on a par with the other liberal professions. His scientific attainments were of the most advanced order, and he is one of the few veterinarians whose works will live after him. Others, who had the advantage of a longer and more intimate association with him, will no doubt record his invaluable services as a teacher and investigator, and point out the incalculable loss comparative medicine in North America has sustained by his early decease. His work on tuberculosis alone places him in the front rank of investigators on this all-important subject of comparative medicine, and his writings on this disease will take a place in the classic literature of the future.

In the position of state veterinarian he was, in all he did, thoroughly painstaking and sincere, correct in his decisions and eminently successful in his results. The benefits of his work in this one department of his labor to his state and country cannot be estimated by any financial calculation.

As one of my colleagues in prosecuting the scientific investiga-

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tions in connection with the now historical "Smelter Smoke Case" (the Farmers of Deer Lodge County *vs.* the Anaconda Mining and Smelter Company, Montana, 1905, 6, 7 and 8), he rendered valuable service by his thorough methods of investigation, correctness of deduction, honesty of purpose, and clearness of testimony on the witness stand.

Dr. Pearson's life and work should long be cherished and held forth as an example worthy of emulation by every member of the profession to which he devoted his life.

From DANIEL E. SALMON, Director Veterinary Department,
University of Montevideo:

In offering a tribute to the memory of Leonard Pearson, the writer could not pretend to do justice to his character nor to his work, even if he devoted much more time and space to the effort than is possible on this occasion; but, fortunately, both are so well known that it is not necessary for him to do more than briefly record those personal impressions which come most vividly before his mind as he thinks of the friend whose genial countenance will no longer inspire and whose sympathetic voice is forever hushed.

When I last saw Dr. Pearson he was apparently in perfect health—a model of strength and mental power; and when the unexpected tidings of his death reached me, I was overcome with the feeling that his death was untimely, that his life work was far from completed and that, with the facilities which he had recently acquired, he would have been able to use his great talents much more effectively than ever before for the solution of those problems in which he was so deeply interested. With his experience, his influence, his opportunities, how much he could have accomplished for his profession, his state, his country and for humanity, if it had been permitted him to live the full measure of man's career on earth!

Later, there came the more comforting thought that it is a higher power and a greater wisdom than ours which measures

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the years of our friends and decides when they have accomplished their earthly tasks. In this case, while at first we think of the career interrupted in the prime of life, of the problems on the eve of solution, on further consideration we cannot but be impressed with the number and importance of the things which were actually achieved and with the effect of his influence in shaping public thought and policy, not only in his own state, but throughout the whole country.

A man of high ambition, of great enthusiasm, he had hesitated neither because of the labor nor the responsibility involved in the tasks which presented themselves to him, and he had condensed within a comparatively few years a work and an achievement which would have been remarkable, even if it had occupied all the period of a long life. If the labor had been less intense and the effort extended over a greater number of years, who can say that more would have been accomplished, or that the total would have been so great?

Whether under different circumstances he would have accomplished more or less, it is, then, idle for us to speculate. What we know is that his ideals were of the highest, his enthusiasm unbounded and his labor incessant. Now that his task is completed, some idea can be formed of the results of these labors, but it is too soon to appreciate his career in all of its magnitude and importance.

I became acquainted with Dr. Pearson during the eventful days of 1887, when the Bureau of Animal Industry was engaged in a desperate struggle for the eradication of the contagious pleuropneumonia of cattle from the city of Chicago and its suburbs, a task which required not only all of its resources but a great deal of patience and diplomacy as well. The state authorities at the beginning of this work had assumed a position of hostility from which they had not yet entirely recovered, and this greatly increased the difficulties and responsibilities of those in charge of the operations conducted under the authority of the federal government. It was neces-

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sary that every move should be carefully made and that the office records should show a full history of every transaction. At this time Dr. Pearson was taking his course at Cornell, but he temporarily accepted a position in Chicago, and remained there a sufficient time to study the practical work of eradication of this redoubtable disease, and during this time rendered important assistance in the office work. Although he was then but nineteen years of age, I was much impressed by his earnestness, the carefulness with which his work was done and his grasp of the many details as to the inspections, the quarantine, the disposition of infected cattle and the relations with the local authorities.

Our next meeting occurred in Washington, soon after his graduation from the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, in 1890. Having always received the most favorable reports of his work while a student at Cornell and at the University of Pennsylvania, I now offered him a position in the laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and, as a special inducement to accept it, presented the prospect that he might soon become my principal assistant. He decided, however, to cast his lot with the University of Pennsylvania, and he soon after departed for Europe to complete his studies in the great schools of Germany.

Again, I saw him for a few days at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at London, in 1891, when he was about to return to the United States to take up the active duties of his profession. At this time he gave an impression of the most thorough preparation, of a wonderful grasp of all the fields of veterinary knowledge, and of a quiet self-reliance which enabled his friends to safely predict an exceptionally useful and brilliant career.

Of the manner in which he fulfilled these early promises, and more than fulfilled them, I shall only write in the briefest terms. His devotion to the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania is shown by the years of labor which

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he gave to it under discouraging circumstances, when the support which he received was most inadequate, and when apparently his efforts brought little appreciation. But this devotion in the end led to magnificent results. Resources were found, and aggregated and utilized, and the veterinary school was provided with a building and other facilities which are not only a monument to his wide learning and skill, but which should be a source of pride to his university, his city and his state.

If the success of this school had been his only achievement, it would nevertheless have been notable and worthy of the greatest admiration; but in his work as state veterinarian he also and at the same time accomplished results which, while perhaps less conspicuous to the world at large, were no less remarkable and valuable to the state and, as an object-lesson, to the country. In other states the work for the repression of cattle tuberculosis had been tried, had excited widespread opposition and violent hostility, and had failed. It seemed that notwithstanding the advantage in accurate diagnosis which had been furnished in the discovery of tuberculin, notwithstanding the willingness of the states to expend large sums of money for the discovery and proper disposition of diseased animals, nothing of practical value could be done, because no one was able to conduct this work efficiently and at the same time retain the respect and support of the dairy interests. This seemingly impossible task Dr. Pearson accomplished, and for years the work of repression went on actively under his direction. Not only was his intervention in tuberculous herds permitted, but it was eagerly sought for as the most desirable culmination for the owner as well as for the state.

As to Dr. Pearson's work in veterinary associations, sanitary organizations and live stock conventions, I have had many opportunities for observation, and have always had occasion to admire the confidence and dignity of his manner, as well as the ability, clearness and comprehensiveness with which he

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treated his subjects, both in his formal addresses and papers and in extemporaneous remarks. He was notably successful in securing the attention, the sympathy and the confidence of his audience. In all of these organizations he was a natural leader, both in thought and in action.

In addition to all of this work, we know that Dr. Pearson also found time to contribute to our stock of scientific knowledge by observations and experimental investigations of great importance. Of the thought which he gave to these experiments and the care with which they were planned and carried out, none but his most intimate friends can tell. The world knows only the general results, but it does not know of the hours of study and anxious care which were required to make these results possible. On various occasions the writer discussed the details of these experiments with Dr. Pearson, and, therefore, knows something of what he hoped to accomplish by their continuation; but, at this time, it is only possible to express admiration for the methods and surprise that one already overburdened with administrative duties could devote so much time and mental activity to original scientific investigations.

There was one service which Dr. Pearson rendered to his country which is fixed in my mind with especial clearness. When, in the autumn of 1902, word came to us at Washington that foot-and-mouth disease existed in New England, that the contagion was already widely disseminated and that the whole country was threatened, and when it was of the greatest importance to have quick and accurate information as to the actual facts, he was one of the two men to whom this responsible task was confided. That the diagnosis was speedy and accurate, and that owing to this it was possible to avert the danger, are matters of history which do not call for elaboration.

Dr. Pearson appeared upon the scene as a veterinarian at a time when his services were greatly needed. Not only were there the local problems to which allusion has been made, but in the development of veterinary ideas and veterinary service

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in the country at large there was a great field, the cultivation of which had already been delayed too long and for which the laborers were all too few. He entered this field with zeal and enthusiasm, and, coming with a thorough training and imbued with the most advanced ideas, he was at once recognized as a leader, and was for years one of the most influential, active and useful members of his profession. The tasks which he accepted for himself, especially the reconstruction of the veterinary school and the organization of the veterinary sanitary service of the state, did not admit of easy or procrastinating methods; it was necessary to work at them intensely and constantly, year after year, or to fail. He would not admit failure and he put aside discouragement, working with all his energy until he compelled success.

In thus striving, in ignoring the rebuffs and discouragements which he so often encountered as but the inevitable incidents that must be philosophically accepted, and throwing his whole strength and energy into his efforts for the advancement of his profession, he remained true to his early ideals and to his original plan for their development. He had evidently determined that nothing should deter him from the accomplishment of those great purposes which he had in view from the beginning of his professional career, and that there might be no failure in the realization of these purposes, he gave to them his whole time, his whole strength, his health and his life. And, while we mourn his early death and are overcome with sorrow at the thought that we shall forever miss the inspiration of his presence and his wise counsels, let us rejoice that he accomplished so much, that he was able to put his ideas on so many subjects into concrete form, and that his influence will endure for many years.

From SAMUEL A. PENNYPACKER, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania:

The acquirements and services of Dr. Pearson, of very great benefit to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, extended her

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reputation along certain lines of research and of practical work, not only among other states of the American Union, but over the world. In connection with the executive departments of the state, he held three responsible positions requiring capacity, learning of a special character, and that kind of tact for want of which the efforts of able men so often fail to accomplish results. In all three of them Dr. Pearson was eminently successful. Originally appointed state veterinarian by Governor Daniel H. Hastings, January 2, 1896, he was reappointed for three terms of four years each by three successive governors, and continued in that office until his death. At the time of the organization of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, in 1896, he became its secretary and executive officer. The Department of Health of Pennsylvania, organized in 1905, has been recognized by the national government and by other states as probably the most efficient in the country, and certainly as unsurpassed by any other in what it has accomplished. Its system of securing vital statistics is almost perfect. From the beginning Dr. Pearson was one of its advisory board, where his practical experience was of valuable assistance.

In the effort to suppress tuberculosis in cattle, some states made the application of the tuberculin test compulsory. The enforcement of such a law aroused much opposition from the resident farmers, and in some instances led to the repeal of the law. Dr. Pearson formulated a plan of coöperation between the farmers and the state which, designated as the Pennsylvania method, has been accepted and followed in many other states. Experience has shown that under this plan more tuberculin than the state can supply has been demanded. By the Act of May 15, 1903, the state appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars "for the purpose of conducting investigations concerning the causes, nature, treatment and prevention of the diseases of the domestic animals of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and especially for the investigation of tuberculosis of cattle."

An experimental farm and laboratory were established in

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Delaware County, a herd of cattle was purchased and Dr. Pearson there conducted investigations under the most favorable conditions, resulting in great practical advantages. He discovered a method of preventing tuberculosis among cattle by a system similar to vaccination. He discovered the presence in the United States of bacterial dysentery of cattle, a disease known in Europe, but unknown on this side of the Atlantic until found among cattle in Pennsylvania. He established a state service for the inspection of meats which has done much to prevent the sale of diseased food supplies. In 1905 he was offered the position of Chief of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, but, after consultation with the governor then in office, he declined to abandon his work in Pennsylvania, where ample facilities had by this time been afforded him.

In 1906 he attended a congress of veterinarians held in Prussia, at which he was received as a distinguished representative and accorded exceptional honors.

In 1908 an outbreak of what is called the foot-and-mouth disease, a virulent and contagious affection, occurring in Pennsylvania through the importation of a number of cattle from New York, put an end to the exportation of cattle from that state. Dr. Pearson took hold of the situation with such intelligence and energy that, although on account of the scattering of the cattle the disease appeared almost simultaneously in many different places, it was thoroughly eradicated within the short period of five months.

The attainments and good judgment of Dr. Pearson led men to place confidence in the correctness of his conclusions. He was ever affable and courteous in his relations with all people.

From JOHN R. MOHLER, V.M.D., Chief of the Pathological Laboratory, Bureau of Animal Industry:

By the sudden and lamented death of Dr. Leonard Pearson, a great leader and an eminent authority in the ranks of the

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veterinary profession has fallen at the early age of forty-one years. Although my late colleague had referred to his illness for some time before his death, and had suffered greatly, yet no one, not even himself, suspected that death was so near. He was not only a brilliant worker in the field of veterinary science, but a deep and earnest student of all problems of sanitary medicine and of the live stock industry in this country. His eminence as a teacher, investigator and sanitarian is known to every veterinarian in North America and to all the leading men of the profession abroad. With that tenacity of purpose and unswerving loyalty to his friends and to every righteous cause which he supported, he resolved always to put forth his best effort. He was infused with the indomitable Puritan spirit, which had descended to him from his ancestors, and which formed a not unimportant element in his achievements. Veterinary science has of late years made immense progress. Within the lifetime of Dr. Pearson it passed from a mere business to a recognized and eminent profession, now acknowledged as essential not only to animal life, but to the health of the public; and it was Dr. Pearson's good fortune to assist in bringing in this new era.

As a teacher, he occupied a foremost place in his profession, and no one was more highly gifted with a general knowledge of the branches of the science he taught. He was a good disciplinarian, but acted justly with all, and even the reckless student never thought of taking a liberty with him. He was profoundly respected among his students, all of whom felt the benefit of his large experience and ripened knowledge, coupled with common sense in great abundance. He possessed the power of impressing his classes in a remarkable degree and was an inspiration to those under his teaching. He had a high conception of the profession of veterinary science, a true idea of its importance to mankind, which he inculcated in the minds of those whom he taught. His lectures were always marked by a lucidity of style, geniality of expression, methodical arrangement of ideas, and precision of statement which made them

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readily understood by his students. He gave his classes the benefit of his extensive reading and of the most advanced teachings of the Old World, with whose literature he kept himself familiar through his ability to read the original works. His kindly personality had a stimulating influence, enabling the men to put forth their best efforts and to realize their ideals. Mere contact with his strong and noble individuality was an educational stimulus of the highest order. He possessed qualities which inspired his students to pure living and high thinking, which expressed themselves in acts of mutual confidence, helpfulness and sympathy. He gave of his counsel most ungrudgingly, and of his time unsparingly and unselfishly to all who consulted him. Dr. Pearson possessed both the knowledge of the scientist and the rare faculty of the successful teacher, implanting in his students a desire to progress, an eagerness to discover and to delve deeply into the hidden fields of knowledge. They have always valued his instruction and have taken great pride in his many achievements and the well-deserved honors that came to him unsolicited. He was a pioneer of his time, continually urging us forward, pointing out the way to success, and swaying us in the proper direction by his influence. We all possess a feeling of deep gratitude toward him and a great sense of personal loss and of profound sorrow.

As a colleague, his great experience, sound knowledge and clear logical intelligence rendered his advice most valuable. He was admired and respected alike for his genial personal qualities, his sound scientific instincts and accomplishments, his remarkable memory, his organizing abilities, and his marvellous capacity for hard and continuous effort. The offices which he held came to him because of universal recognition of his eminent fitness for the duties by virtue of his talents, his great versatility and his devotion to duty, in which he was unremitting and enduring. He had established his position as one of the master minds connected with the problems of veterinary science. His active perception, his quickness and firmness of decision,

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his wide experience and sterling ability were ever at the call of his colleagues. His activities were for the benefit of his country as well as of the profession with which he was identified.

To a few it is given to make life steadily productive, to make one's self a factor in more than one important cause, to be at the centre of many and useful activities without ostentation, presumption or notoriety. Dr. Pearson was so distinguished. During his student life, and subsequently, he acquired both in this country and abroad a vast amount of knowledge in various branches of science, which by virtue of his natural ability enabled him to become an original investigator, prolific writer and brilliant educator. Possessing at the same time exceptional executive ability and natural intuition, he was able to cope with public questions in a masterly manner.

His contributions to veterinary literature, which were always of interest and value, are far too numerous to specify individually. The first, entitled "Muscular Coats of the Oesophagus of Domesticated Animals," appeared in January, 1888, when a student at Cornell, while the last completed publication, entitled "The Vaccination of Cattle Against Tuberculosis," was presented at the recent International Tuberculosis Congress, before Section 7, of which he was given the distinguished place of honor as president. His services as president of the local, the state and the American Veterinary Medical Association are too well known to need comment. In all these positions, and as a useful member of many other learned societies, he added much to the progress and development of his chosen profession. The veterinarians in general, and the citizens of Pennsylvania in particular, are indebted to him for the passage of the excellent Pennsylvania state meat inspection law, and also for securing the appropriations which made possible the construction and maintenance of the new veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, as well as the purchase of a state experimental farm and the administration of the work of the Live Stock Sanitary Board, of which, as state veter-

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inarian, he was secretary. He will always be remembered for his indefatigable efforts in stamping out foot-and-mouth disease from Pennsylvania last winter, and for his work on tuberculosis, which may result in the solution of the tuberculosis problem. He was among the first to prove that immunity to this disease could be secured by vaccination, but his work along this line was left unfinished. By his death we miss a brilliant man of science, a loyal colleague and a warm supporter of the veterinary profession.

As a friend, Leonard Pearson will never be forgotten. He was amiable, true to his associates and to all his obligations, earnest, diplomatic and sturdy in the maintenance of principles. To thousands the announcement of his death brought a sense of personal bereavement. He was unswervingly faithful to his friends and was of a helpful, hopeful nature. He possessed much personal magnetism, through which he established a sympathetic bond with all his friends. It is only those who have been intimately associated with him who can appreciate to the full his value and the really great work he has accomplished. He was endowed with a genial and lovable disposition and was a man of integrity and most exemplary habits. His love and devotion to his brothers and sisters, and especially to his mother, were beautiful traits of his character, and the untimely close of his career was unfortunately far removed from that domestic association which was undoubtedly one of his chief pleasures in life.

He earned his way forward, and those whose relations with him were exclusively official came soon to know almost as well as his friends how every step of that progress was a reward for an unusual accuracy and trustworthiness and a personality as strong and sincere as it was gentle. He stood modestly, but earnestly and effectively, for the larger and better veterinary profession. Further, he had placed himself abreast of the progressive movement in veterinary science, and his death is a distinct loss to that movement. It will be regarded as such

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by all who knew him, and will be felt with especial keenness by that large body of our profession who looked upon him as one of the foremost of their representatives. His pleasure in rendering assistance or loaning the power of his ever helping hand was always manifest, and won for him much favor and many friends. Kind-hearted, thoughtful and considerate, when his advice was sought he displayed rare resourcefulness and conscientiousness. His wide knowledge, his wisdom and tact, his unselfish generosity and love of justice, will keep his memory green forever with all those who have enjoyed the privilege of his friendship.

FROM LAWRENCE F. FLICK, M.D., Former Director of the Henry Phipps Institute:

Dr. Leonard Pearson was an honorary member of the staff of the Henry Phipps Institute, where his great intellect and many noble qualities endeared him to the rest of the staff. His loss affects each individually as well as the world at large.

When the Phipps Institute began its work it invited a number of prominent workers in the tuberculosis field from different parts of the world to Philadelphia to give a course of lectures on the various phases of tuberculosis, with a view to stimulating interest in the subject. One of the men invited was Maragliano, of Genoa, Italy, who had attracted the attention of the world for some time by his claims for the serum which he had discovered. Dr. Maragliano did not deliver his lecture in person, but had it read by proxy. It was specifically stated in that lecture that it is possible to produce a specific therapy for tuberculosis, that it is possible to immunize animals against tuberculosis, and that there is good reason to hope for an anti-tuberculosis vaccination for man.

As these claims necessitated a further inquiry into the subject of immunization in tuberculosis by the institute, it was decided to send Dr. M. P. Ravenel and Dr. Leonard Pearson to Europe to study the entire subject for the benefit of the medical pro-

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fession in the United States. Accordingly, these gentlemen left for Europe in the summer of 1904, Dr. M. P. Ravenel going to Italy and Dr. Leonard Pearson to Germany, England and Belgium.

Dr. Leonard Pearson's report was published in the second annual report of the Henry Phipps Institute, in 1906, under the heading of "A Review of Recent Investigations and Observations Upon the Immunization of Animals Against Tuberculosis." In this report he gives a complete picture of the subject of immunization against tuberculosis, using much of his own work for building up the picture. He handled the subject in a masterful way.

The facts gathered and reported by Dr. M. P. Ravenel and Dr. Leonard Pearson left in doubt the value of Maragliano's serum as a practical remedy in tuberculosis, but threw much light upon the subject of immunization. They pointed the way for further study and called attention to the part which investigators in the United States had played in the elucidation of the subject.

Dr. Leonard Pearson was one of the most original and painstaking investigators in the tuberculosis field, in his own country and in the world. He had a strong instinct for truth and always brought a logical mind to its pursuit. The crusade against tuberculosis has indeed lost in him one of its noblest workers.

From W. HORACE HOSKINS, D.V.S., Lecturer and Demonstrator of Veterinary Jurisprudence, Ethics and Business Methods, University of Pennsylvania:

During his period of service as dean of the Pennsylvania Veterinary School, the school maintained a high standard and a curriculum that was one of the broadest in the land. Largely through his personal efforts, aided by the profession in the state, whose admiration and appreciation he fully enjoyed, he obtained state aid toward the erection and completion of build-

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ings for the veterinary school that promise to make it, in equipment and teaching facilities, unsurpassed in the world. As teacher and instructor, his wide range of experience, his extensive investigations in the field of original work among animal diseases, with the happy faculty of conveying this knowledge to others, impressing strongly the student mind, he rendered services of special value to the profession, and many states and many people in our land are reaping a rich reward through the efficient work done by alumni of this school which he so successfully directed.

As secretary of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, he so organized the work of this section of the Department of Agriculture that the methods and plans of dealing with animal diseases have become favorably known as the Pennsylvania system. Under his direction this department developed plans for dealing with contagious and infectious diseases that have saved the people of our commonwealth from untold losses. The better scientific study of the causes and methods of dealing with these diseases has been materially added to, at the same time eliminating the inaccurate and misleading theories and methods that prevailed.

The establishment of a state farm where many of the important infectious and contagious diseases are being studied under farm conditions, and methods developed whereby they may be controlled and eradicated, was made possible by his efforts. Though but a few years in existence, it has added a wealth of valuable knowledge to the more accurate study of these diseases, determined the practical value of vaccination for tuberculosis in cattle, and settled many obscure points in that ever-present and all-important malady. His discovery of the true nature of the disease long described under the synonyms of spinal meningitis, cerebrospinal meningitis, putrid sore throat, spotted fever, and many other equally indefinite names, and the placing of it under the single nomenclature of "forage poisoning," has added to the knowledge of its control and methods of prevention which

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means a great saving to those engaged in equine animal industry.

Under his directing hand a meat hygienic service was established in Pennsylvania which has returned to the state untold benefits, and is rapidly developing public sentiment in favor of municipal and local meat inspection. In establishing this system he brought forcibly to the attention of the people of Pennsylvania the fact that the federal inspection service of our land covered about forty-five per cent. of our animal food supply, and that there was but slight protection to the remaining fifty-five per cent. He showed also that the large cities of our state, in consuming meats principally from the great killing centres of the West, were favored to the added danger of those who lived in the small towns, where no inspection service existed.

Much of the increased interest among breeders of pure-bred animals in our state is due to his active interest in animal industry, and the establishment of the present stallion inspection service and register in our state was strongly urged and advocated by Dr. Pearson in the legislature of 1907. This measure has already borne good fruit and given a new impetus to horse-breeding in our state, as well as afforded the breeder accurate knowledge of the blood lines of the animals that stand for public service. The more accurate determination of the part heredity plays in the transmission of predisposition to certain unsoundness is a subject he strongly recommended to the attention of the various breeders' associations of our state. In all the world he justly earned for himself a place among the leading "animal engineers."

In 1907 his alma mater, in recognition of the splendid work done in the veterinary sanitary control service and of his achievement on behalf of higher medicine, conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of medicine. It can be truly said that no more worthy honor was ever bestowed by our state university, and in no case was it more justly earned by earnest,

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successful work, fidelity to great principles and the faithful discharge of the most exacting obligations.

As a delegate from the United States to the two last international congresses on tuberculosis held abroad, his work on animal tuberculosis was of such import as to attract world-wide attention, and, as a result of this splendid work, at the recent congress held in Washington, D. C., he was given the distinguished place of honor at the head of this section of this greatest of congresses.

He helpfully filled the position of president of the Keystone, Pennsylvania and American veterinary medical associations, adding to their better growth and advancement. His contributions on many aspects of veterinary science and education have attracted universal attention and consideration.

Pleasant and affable in manner, generous in nature, thoughtful of others at all times, he has won a coveted place among the members of his adopted vocation. In the discharge of great responsibilities, a full measure of which he always accepted, he has "made good," and a nation's people has become his debtor.

From GEORGE B. JOBSON, Veterinarian, Ex-President Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association:

It is beyond the power of the writer to express the feeling of gloom and sense of intense loss upon being apprised of the sudden death of our beloved friend, Dr. Leonard Pearson. Coming at a time when we had fondly hoped that his vacation would be the means of restoring him again to health, with the ability to resume his duties, the sad news of his sudden demise, shattering these happy expectations, was a severe shock to his friends.

An indefatigable worker, his life was spent on the altar of service for the good of the state in his chosen line of work. In his profession he was recognized as a leader, both in this country and in Europe. The state of Pennsylvania owes him much, it being very largely through his efforts that she occupies

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the position which she now does of the leading state of the Union in veterinary sanitation for the protection of the public health. Again, the appropriations for the veterinary school in Philadelphia, which when completed promises to be the best equipped veterinary school on this continent, were made by the several legislatures almost entirely on Dr. Pearson's representation and because of the confidence which the legislators had in his judgment and ability as dean of the faculty.

A thoroughly good judge of farm stock and its management, outside of the veterinary profession, no class of citizens will miss him so much as the farmers of this commonwealth, his counsel and advice on the breeding and management of stock being eagerly sought for by them. At stockbreeders' meetings no speaker was more welcome than Dr. Pearson.

While the public at large recognized the ability of our beloved friend and the commanding position which he occupied as the leader in his profession, it was the sterling qualities of the mind and heart which endeared him to his intimate associates. Sympathetic and affectionate, he was ever ready to listen to and to help those who were unfortunate or in distress. Loyal and true to his friends, patient and considerate to those who sorely tried his patience, he was one of nature's noblemen, and in his death we mourn the loss of one of the brightest lights in the veterinary profession, as well as a tried and true friend.

From BERNHARD BANG, Professor at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, at Copenhagen, Denmark, and Chief Veterinarian to the Danish Government:

He was a good and a wise man, and I loved him sincerely. I am highly indebted to him not only for the warm interest he always took in my studies in tuberculosis, but for the great kindness he always has shown to me. I venture to believe that he considered me a personal friend, just as I had the same feeling for him. It is one of the greatest pleasures in our life to get true friends, even if they live far away, so that we rarely see

Leonard Pearson

them. I have had the great fortune to get friends in different countries, but Dr. Pearson was one of the best. I therefore feel it as a great sorrow that I shall never meet him again. I considered it a great fortune that I could spend some little time in his company last year, and I shall always remember his great kindness to me most thankfully.

From A. LIAUTARD, M.D., V.M., editor of *American Veterinary Review*:

I love Pearson. I watched his work, his progress, his success—everything in him. He worked so hard. His efforts were so congenial with the work of my days in America. And then he deserved so much for what he did. The state of Pennsylvania has lost one of her best sons. The veterinary profession will for a long time to come miss him, one of her strongest supports.

From the Faculty of the College of Veterinary Medicine of the
George Washington University:

Individually and as a faculty we mourn, with the family and the veterinary profession throughout the world, the loss of an unexcelled leader whose efforts and results in the rapid progress of our profession will ever stand as a memoriam which will not grow less as generations come and go.

From the *American Veterinary Review*, for March, 1910:

All the veterinary publications of Europe have expressed their regrets and given proper obituary notices for the loss that the profession in the United States has sustained in the death of our dear departed friend, Dr. Leonard Pearson.

There is no person whose privilege it was to have known the late Leonard Pearson but who gauged his ability above that of the average man and thoroughly appreciated the masterly work he was doing in veterinary and sanitary medicine; but few there are who could have measured the extent to which his plans were projecting into the future, while he was per-

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forming his duties in the present. Now that he has passed into the golden realms of immortality, his mortal plans are being gradually unfolded by those into whose keeping his precious legacy has passed.

The new buildings of the veterinary school at Philadelphia, of which he was dean, were planned by him, and, while he was called to his Maker long before their completion, yet he had carefully planned every detail, so that as the work goes on from time to time it is making material the creation of his fertile mind.

In many instances the uses for which he had designed certain parts of the buildings had not presented themselves at the time of his death, and are now coming into evidence as such occasions as he had anticipated present themselves. An example is the dinner given by the Keystone Veterinary Medical Association to the two gentlemen who have succeeded him as dean of the veterinary school and as state veterinarian, which was held in Alumni Hall, a room in the veterinary building "planned by Dr. Pearson for just such occasions," as was feelingly remarked by Dr. John Marshall at that dinner.

Another impressive example of the fruition of his plans was the congregation, upon the campus and within the buildings of the University of Pennsylvania Veterinary School, in the first days of February, of the Pennsylvania Live Stock Breeders' Association and the Pennsylvania Dairy Union. Not only were these two important organizations in session within the buildings of the veterinary school, but had with them an exhibition of several breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and even a variety of fruit. With his broad conception of things, Dr. Pearson had appreciated the mutual advantages that must accrue from such an arrangement. The great benefit to the student body of that school that must result from the presence of the farm animals and the association with those bodies of men familiar with their care, habits, and various productive qualities is pleasant to contemplate. He had, however, more than

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that in mind. He realized the benefits to the veterinary profession that must result from the stockman's becoming somewhat familiar with what constitutes a veterinary school, its course of construction, equipment, etc.

He had planned to have those organizations meet there, just as they did last month, calculating for their accommodation in the plans of the veterinary building. Fruition! Ah, but who can measure the *extent* of the fruition? It certainly is not measured by the benefits derived by that student body through the presence of those organizations and the live stock exhibit in their midst, and the benefit to the veterinary profession and the stockman because the latter has conceived by his visit to that institution a higher regard for the veterinarian, much as that means. No; it will continue to bear fruit by a perpetuation of such a custom in that institution and by its emulation by others, and is beyond calculation.

The Live Stock Breeders' Association, of which Dr. Pearson was vice-president, and the Pennsylvania Dairy Union paid their respects to his memory in a memorial service on the evening of February 2 at Houston Hall, just as respect is paid to his memory and his name revered whenever or wherever there is a congregation of veterinarians. These two examples of the fruits of the labor of this great man, which are being harvested by the profession in whose fields he so earnestly and unselfishly labored, are infinitesimal as compared with what the vineyards of the future hold in store for them; but they will, perhaps, serve to remind the great army to which he belonged of their everlasting obligation to him and to stimulate its members to higher ideals.

From *Veterinary Notes*, for December, 1909:

In the recent death of Dr. Pearson the veterinary profession has lost one of its brightest ornaments—a man of world-wide reputation and of distinguished services. He was greatly missed last September at the Chicago meeting of the American Veter-

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inary Medical Association, but those in attendance little realized the permanent loss which was so soon to be suffered by them.

Dr. Pearson had seriously impaired his health from overwork, and last spring had decided that he must have a complete rest. Just about that time he was nearly asphyxiated in efforts to save his mother's life when she had been overcome by gas from a stove in her private room. Altogether his constitution was so undermined that he decided on a trip to Newfoundland. There, after some months had passed, he died on September 20. It is thought that the cause of his death was heart disease.

Dr. Pearson was born in 1868 in Indiana. In 1888 he was graduated from the agricultural course in Cornell University, and in 1890 from the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania. During 1890-91 he attended lectures in the veterinary schools of Berlin and Dresden and studied bacteriology in Koch's laboratory. In September, 1891, he returned to this country, and was elected assistant professor of the theory and practice of veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Three years later he was promoted to a full professorship, and later on was made dean of the veterinary school.

Dr. Pearson was chiefly known, indeed, as the dean of this great school of veterinary medicine, and, in addition to this, as the state veterinarian of Pennsylvania. His activities were exerted, however, in many other directions. For five years he had been a member of the Board of Health of Philadelphia and a member also of the advisory board of the State Department of Health. At the time of his death he was the representative for North and South America on the permanent board of the International Veterinary Congress. He had served for two terms as president of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Association and the Keystone Veterinary Society. He was president of the American Veterinary Association in 1899-1900. He was president of Section 7 of the International Congress on Tuberculosis which was held during September and October of last year in Washington. He was a member of the Guernsey Cattle Club

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of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania State Breeders' Association, the Pennsylvania State Dairy Union, the Pennsylvania State Grange, the American Public Health Association, the Pathological Society, and the American Philosophical Society.

Dr. Pearson had been abroad on several occasions as a representative either of his profession or of the government, attending meetings of such bodies as the International Veterinary Congress, the International Tuberculosis Congress, and the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. He had visited nearly all of the veterinary schools of Europe, some of them many times, and he had a wide acquaintance with leading foreign veterinarians and veterinary systems. First appointed state veterinarian in 1895 by Governor Hastings, he had been successively reappointed by three other governors, and for some years previous to his death he had been secretary of the State Board, and in this capacity had directed its veterinary and executive work.

At the annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held September 7, 1910, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our friend, co-worker and fellow-member, Leonard Pearson, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death this association mourns the loss of a valued member, each member of the association mourns the loss of a personal friend and co-worker, and that the profession in general has suffered the loss of one zealous for and active in its upbuilding; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our departed member the assurance of our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in our common bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records.

A. D. MELVIN, *President*

RICHARD P. LYMAN, *Secretary*

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The following was presented by Dr. Hoskins at the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held September 5 to 9, 1910, San Francisco:

Leonard Pearson, devoted student, successful graduate, skilled practitioner, able instructor, patient investigator, eminent public official, true diplomat, profound teacher, sincere friend, strenuously consecrating his life to the broader development of veterinary science. Thrice blessed indeed is the field of any work for such a man. Stricken indeed, injured beyond the hope of repair, must be the cause, in the loss of such a helper. Timely is the occasion to pay tribute to such a fallen leader. He was not a man without honor in his own country, for he was as deeply loved and admired by those who were closely associated with him in service as he was honored and appreciated by those at home and abroad who were permitted from time to time to realize and measure the progress of his work, and gaze upon the magnificent plans he unfolded to the world as the triumphant march of veterinary progress. Simplicity and gentleness were as much a part of his daily life among men as were the earnest work, untiring energy, and deep devotion to every aspect of the field of veterinary science, to which he added the touch of progress, advancement and achievements that seemed to be boundless in their limits. His childhood days were idealistic, spent in great part in the loving companionship and tutoring of his saintly mother, for whom he maintained until his untimely death the most profound devotion, tenderest solicitude and loving attention, and in his own life was reflected the gentleness and simplicity that so markedly characterized his attitude toward all with whom he daily came in close communication.

His work as an instructor will never die, for men will ever emulate his rich and exemplary life. His fortitude and forbearance will ever be remembered and the softening and benign influences will continue to spread their soothing unction

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over the body of men who honor and revere his name. As an investigator his splendid contributions to the field of original research will ever be a beacon light to the true investigator and a stimulus to the genius of others, for he ever loved to share the glory and renown of his achievements with those who in some part contributed to their successful attainment. As a true diplomat he had accomplished in his adopted state a work in the field of veterinary sanitary control excelled by no sister state of our Union and scarcely equalled by any other. Legislative bodies would come and go; state officials would fulfil their terms of office and others would succeed them; he won them all in their turn to his cause, and each successive change was marked by greater achievement, broader lines of work and stronger pecuniary support to the work he advocated and opened up for the welfare of the people of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and established a system that has been many times deservedly honored by the name of the Pennsylvania system.

Untiring and ceaseless were his labors for our common calling. The goal he sought seemed ever to be just beyond, like the *ignis fatuus*, and he bent every energy that he might hasten its accomplishment. Strong and brilliant in mind, powerful and resourceful in his physical strength, bearing the burdens of many, sharing the labors of all with whom he worked and labored, he tried all these powers to the breaking point, and in the seeming hour of his greatest strength, with a more restful period beyond, he paid the penalty of an overtaxed mind and body, and his own state, our country, a nation's profession, witnessed the fall of the ablest and greatest leader of his day and generation that our profession has known. As an investigator we owe him a lasting debt of gratitude. We owe him much for the splendid methods he inaugurated. A state farm, where, under ordinary conditions, the many unsolved problems of our long list of contagious and infectious diseases might be more successfully studied, was one of the earliest of his plans.

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To Pennsylvania he rendered services of untold value, and when successfully applied there, he modestly, without any ostentatious display, gave the results of his work to the entire field. He gave the name of forage poisoning to one of our most disastrous diseases by proving that it belonged in that category for its development, and brushed away the mystery of that disease, as well as the confusion engendered by the names of cerebrospinal meningitis, spinal meningitis, spotted fever, putrid sore throat, etc. A successful practical method of vaccinating cattle, whereby immunity might be given to the greatest and most destructive enemy of our dairies, tuberculosis, made its richest and best progress under his directing mind, while methods for its better control, without disturbing the equanimity of a people, found successful fruition at his hands.

At the annual meeting of the Society of the Alumni of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, held June 15, 1910, Dr. John W. Adams offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

During the past year we have suffered an unexpected and almost irreparable loss in the death of our late fellow-alumnus and colleague, Leonard Pearson, B.S., Cornell University, 1888, V.D.S., University of Pennsylvania, 1890, M.D., Causa Honoris, 1908, Professor of Principles and Practice of Comparative Medicine and Dean of the Veterinary School, University of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Live Stock Sanitary Board, State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania. Occupying with marked distinction at various times during his all too short career nearly every position of leadership and trust in the gift of his fellow co-laborers, in the zenith of his life, with honor and opportunity of greater accomplishments crowding thick upon him, he has been taken from us. He has left enduring monuments of his wisdom and untiring energy in this, our own veterinary school, which he loved so dearly; in

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the magnificently organized Pennsylvania system of veterinary control; and, more enduring and of vastly greater import, he has lived his strong, pure, hopeful, wholesome, helpful, inspiring life in our midst and impressed his splendid personality upon all who knew him intimately.

The society does hereby gratefully acknowledge its great indebtedness and its profound sorrow, and records this slight tribute to our late brother, Leonard Pearson.

The following resolution was adopted by the Veterinary Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania:

The strange mutations of Providence have stricken down, in the seeming hour of his greatest strength, our acknowledged leader, esteemed colleague, and fellow-worker, Leonard Pearson. At noonday of his greatest usefulness and most serious need, he has paid the final summons to the last sleep.

To this school, for whose advancement he knew no limit of service, his profession, to which he brought the highest honors and greatest progress, his fellow-workers, to whom he brought a rich measure of reward for services well done, and to the well-being of all mankind, he added much to make life better worth living. Personally rich in the precious gifts of a kindly disposition, a genial manner, a charming grace, and the deepest love for his fellow-man, his career among us stands out a shining example of a life well lived, and a companionship too short, too early severed.

Preciously indeed must the coming years enhance the privilege to have been numbered among his friends. Exemplary as were his character and stewardship, stronger and better must our service be in our common field of labor, that he shall not have lived in vain. Sweet and enduring the memories of his untiring zeal and fidelity, enshrined in our safekeeping, to open up to us a higher sense of duty and consecrated services, for which he labored and toiled.

In the evening shadows of our deep sorrow, as we record

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this minute of our great loss, we are sustained by the spirit of him for whom we mourn, and out of the mist and shadows let us endeavor to discern the pathway which he would have us tread.

The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, having learned with sorrow of the death of Dr. Leonard Pearson, M.D., V.M.D., Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine, adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That in the death of Leonard Pearson the university mourns the loss of one of her best-known and most active professors, and the veterinary department its foremost and ablest member, one to whose energy, decision of character and foresight is in a great measure due the material advancement of the veterinary profession in the United States.

Straightforward in all his undertakings, frank, courteous, and genial in his manner to all, he ever held to the high principle that the best should be the standard for his vocation, and devoted his life to that end. His name will be one of the memories of the veterinary profession in America, and the buildings which he was instrumental in obtaining, his lasting monument.

The following resolution was adopted by the General Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania :

WHEREAS, By the death of Dr. Leonard Pearson, the General Alumni Society, University of Pennsylvania, has suffered the loss of one who was for many years a vice-president of the society, representing the veterinary school, and

WHEREAS, The General Alumni Society was benefited in association with Dr. Pearson, a man of strong personality, skill as a veterinarian, and possessing marked enthusiasm for the University of Pennsylvania, therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Alumni Society record sentiments of deep sorrow; and that expressions of sincere sympathy be

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tendered Dr. Pearson's mother; and, further, that these resolutions be published in the university periodicals.

At a regular meeting of the Veterinary Medical Society of the University of Pennsylvania, held December 17, 1909, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His wisdom has removed from us our beloved and esteemed honorary president, Dr. Leonard Pearson, who organized and founded the Veterinary Medical Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and who by his kindly and able advice contributed so largely to the good and welfare of this society, therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of the Veterinary Medical Society of the University of Pennsylvania do hereby express their profound sorrow and deep sense of loss sustained by the death of Dr. Leonard Pearson, and that a copy of this resolution be placed upon the records of this society, also a copy be presented to his bereaved mother.

JOHN N. ROSENBERGER, *President*

PHIL H. FULSTOW, *Secretary*

Committee { WILLIAM S. GIMPER
WILLIAM H. IVENS
HUGH W. BARNES

The following resolution was adopted by the School of Agriculture and Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College:

WHEREAS, Death has removed from the midst of his useful career, Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian of this Commonwealth, and Dean of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, who has frequently rendered valuable aid to the work of the School of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State College,

Resolved, That the members of the School of Agriculture hereby express their deep sense of loss at Dr. Pearson's death,

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and their high appreciation of his noble character and of the value of his services to the state in his able management of his responsible office, and to the profession of veterinary medicine, to which he devoted himself with lofty ideals, and tireless energy as a fruitful investigator, an inspiring teacher, and a courageous organizer.

The Royal Hungarian Veterinary College of Budapest sent this letter:

C. J. MARSHALL, Esq.,
Philadelphia.

Dear Sir:

The Teaching Body of the Royal Hungarian Veterinary College of Budapest, at the sitting of the 8th of last month, took note, with sincere sorrow, of the unexpected decease of Professor Leonard Pearson. The sad event made upon the members an impression all the more painful from the fact that the deceased gentleman, though so young, had already rendered to science distinguished services; they feel, too, that in him they have lost a colleague whose genial personality endeared him to all who met him.

On behalf of the teaching body, whose condolences I am empowered to express, I beg that these condolences may be duly taken note of and imparted to the teaching body of the veterinary college at the University of Pennsylvania.

I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

FRANZ HUTYRA.

The following resolutions were adopted by the State Board of Agriculture of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That the State Board of Agriculture profoundly regret the death of Dr. Leonard Pearson, late veterinary surgeon of this board, and extend to the family of the deceased sincere condolence in their bereavement.

Resolved, That we are deeply conscious of the loss sustained

Leonard Pearson

by his death, and desire to bear witness of his sterling worth as a man, his integrity and ability as an official, and his courtesy and fidelity toward those with whom he was here associated.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy of these resolutions, with the action of the board, be forwarded to the family of the deceased by the secretary of the board.

S. S. BLYHOLDER, *Chairman*

M. P. SHOEMAKER

MATTHEW RODGERS

The following resolution was adopted by the Keystone Veterinary Medical Association, November 9, 1909:

Out of the seeming unknown there ever comes forth at times of a nation's great needs men strong and specially fitted for distinguished services for a country's people.

Into the domain of veterinary science there stepped, in the early nineties, one whose taking away we now mourn with a deeper sadness and keener appreciation of a greater loss than has ever fallen upon the profession of our land.

With all the priceless heritage of a mother's training and education, and the filial devotion that steadfastly sustained him through life, he grew up with all the charm of a loving and sweet disposition, the kindest of manner and most considerate forethought for others, and passed from our midst too soon, more widely lamented than the boundaries of our own country.

With a wonderfully trained mind, he portrayed the future of veterinary science, and fashioned his own life work to complete the structure that he conceived.

Endowed by nature with great physical powers, he labored with incessant zeal, unmindful of the inexorable laws of rest and work, straining his wonderful storehouse of strength to the breaking limit, that he might compass the magnificent plans, constantly unfolding from his great creative mind.

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Blessed are they who were privileged to bask in the sunshine of his life, for he ever lifted men to higher planes of service and of usefulness. Enduring must ever be the memories of his crowded life of rich tributes to his profession. Nameless and unnumbered the little acts of kindness and of love his bounty spread on every side.

May we in this hour of irreparable loss find, in the example of his life of unselfish devotion to our interests, a firmer bond of union that will make for our calling a progress and devotion as a fitting monument for the blessings he gave, in some measure a testimonial of our esteem and admiration.

Joining with those who were bound to him with ties of blood and loving affection, we mingle our sorrow with theirs, sincerely trusting that they may to some degree be sustained by increasing realizations of greater and greater achievements and more widespread influence and progress of our profession that received at his mind and hands the stimulating touch of genius and of power.

W. H. RIDGE

W. L. RHODES

W. HORACE HOSKINS

The following resolution was adopted by the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association, March 8, 1910:

Simplicity is one of the greatest charms of man's nature; modesty ever sets as a jewel of the most brilliant radiance; loyalty to purpose and to friends is the sweetest attraction of which one may be possessed; faith in others, forbearance under failure, are the richest qualities of the fellowship of man. Of such were the best parts of Leonard Pearson's life, that charmed every member of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association.

These were the attributes of his remarkable career, that will live in our memories so long as veterinary science stands in our commonwealth among the galaxy of sciences.

Leonard Pearson

The theatre of his actions is represented by the stage of advancement of agriculture, of the wealth of animal industry, of the growth of comparative medicine, of the worth of sanitary control work, of veterinary progress at home and abroad.

While a nation mourns his loss, and sister nations of the earth pay splendid and well-deserved tributes to his great achievements, this state, this association, the centre of his richest and best work, is crushed by the realization day by day of their great and irreparable loss.

Let us, in this hour of his untimely passing away, build a monument to his memory, by a closer commingling and a firmer determination to rear here, for veterinary medicine, the great structure his masterly mind conceived, the plans and specifications his creative genius fashioned and bequeathed to us, as the final acts of his beautiful but crowded life.

To his devoted mother, his aggrieved sisters and brothers, may we link with their sorrow our sincere sympathies and pledge our devotion to the completion of his consummately skilled plans, as a testimonial of the place he filled in our hearts.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Pathological Society of Philadelphia:

In the death of Dr. Leonard Pearson there has been lost to science a worker widely and honorably known, to this state and community an untiring, efficient and sound-minded medical official, to his profession and school a warm-hearted, sympathetic and beloved colleague and teacher, and to this organization an associate whose membership had reflected honor upon the society and whose participation in our work was uniformly profitable, illuminating and inspiring. Typifying in ideal manner the dignified modesty of the truly great, he has by his force of character, his spirit of advancement, his readiness to serve and his innate and great ability, proved his right to be specially honored by those who have known him. Therefore, be it

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Resolved, By the Pathological Society of Philadelphia to set aside a page in its records for this minute, expressive of our sense of loss in the death of Leonard Pearson, our sincere sorrow and our sympathy with his dear ones in their bereavement.

ALLEN J. SMITH

W. M. L. COPLIN

JOSEPH 'McFARLAND

The following resolution was adopted by the Pennsylvania Work Horse Parade Association, June 8, 1910:

Animal industry in its broadest sense knew no stronger supporter and advocate of its worth to a state than our late colleague, Leonard Pearson.

With all the limitless wealth of this great Keystone State hidden in the bowels of the earth as mineral resources of untold value, he conceived that truer and better wealth fostered and encouraged by the hand of man lay in the domain of animal husbandry.

This association, but a single link in the chain of organizations for greater achievements among Pennsylvania's allied resources of agriculture, he supported and promoted with the keenest interest and highest conception of its possibilities for valued services to the state of his adoption.

The worth from a humane point of view he fully appreciated, and the value as an educational factor for schooling horse owners and users as to suitable types of animals for varied fields of service, and the encouragement of breeding our own horses in the Keystone State held out to him a more than sufficient guarantee in multiplying work horse parades throughout our commonwealth.

We shall miss his wise counsel, his warm sympathy, and grateful appreciation so often given and shown to those to whom he entrusted responsibilities and cares.

His memory of splendid work well done can best be enshrined among our people in the maintenance of the Pennsyl-

Leonard Pearson

vania Work Horse Association, to fulfil the purposes he destined it to accomplish.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Live Stock Sanitary Board, held at Harrisburg, Pa., October 15, 1909, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with profound regret the announcement of the death of Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian and Secretary of this Board;

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Pearson this board has lost one of its most efficient members and the state of Pennsylvania has suffered the loss of a valuable public-spirited citizen and an able, faithful and conscientious public officer;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and that the same be spread upon our minutes.

The following resolution was adopted at a staff meeting of the Henry Phipps Institute, on Monday, September 20, 1909:

WHEREAS, Information of the untimely death of Professor Leonard Pearson is conveyed to us and we thus learn of the loss which the veterinary and medical sciences have thereby sustained, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Staff of the Henry Phipps Institute that it has lost one of its most valued friends, and the crusade against tuberculosis, one of its most earnest supporters and investigators.

At a meeting of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society, held in Ithaca, N. Y., August, 1910, the committee on necrology made the following report:

The committee on necrology has to perform the sad duty of officially calling the attention of the society to the loss it has sustained during the past year through the death of one of its members and of two distinguished leaders in the profession.

In Memoriam

The phenomena of life and death are constantly before us, but not until those who are trained to do humane service are called to the "Great Beyond" do we fully realize the exacting demands of the irretrievable law that sooner or later terminates all individual activity. There were living among us a year ago those interested and active in the attainment of professional service and ideals, who to-day are known only by their works and the memories of their personal friendship and helpfulness. Thus it is that our ranks are ever being broken and the real progress made by the fallen becoming crystallized as fundamental knowledge for the new recruits. In the inventory of our professional estate we should ever be mindful of the two-fold origin of our possessions; the lesser of them is found in our individual efforts and discipline; the greater springs from the life work and sacrifices of others. In the struggle for professional preferment there is a tendency to forget the constantly increasing inheritance that is being handed down from the lives of other members.

As we assemble for the first time after the departure of our member and co-workers, we are depressed by a sadness that words cannot express. In our absolute wonderment as to why valuable young lives should be stricken out or the years of the worthy be ended, the words of the prophet of old that "at evening time it shall be light" suggest that eventually the mysteries of life and death may be explained. To-day, as we mourn the loss of a member and co-workers, we should be mindful that by their departure we are obliged to make our lives more valuable because of the inheritance they have left us.

DR. LEONARD PEARSON

Early in the fall of 1909, the news reached us that Dr. Leonard Pearson had died at Spruce Brook, Newfoundland. . . . Possessed of a logical understanding of his profession and its needs, eloquence and perfect clarity of expression, a large intellectual and social sympathy and a dominant instinct

Leonard Pearson

for progressive action, he was accorded a foremost place by his fellows and co-workers in the field of veterinary education and practice. These same attributes won for him a like regard in the deliberations of all bodies having to deal with veterinary sanitary science. His memory is cherished as a man whose life, though short, stands as a notable example of one who gave his years unselfishly and devotedly to the upbuilding of his chosen profession. Measured by years his life was short; by achievement, he lived long. As a scientific veterinarian in the broad sense we honor his memory; as a man and co-worker we mourn his loss.

It seems fitting that this society should spread upon its minutes this expression of our appreciation of the life and of the work of the departed, and of our sorrow at the loss of our member and of these distinguished leaders, whom in life we honored as conscientious workers and pioneers in their respective fields of veterinary activities.

Committee on Necrology { V. A. MOORE, *Chairman*
R. W. ELLIS
J. A. MCCRANK

At a meeting of the New York County Veterinary Medical Association, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The late Dr. Leonard Pearson having been an honorary member of this society, be it

Resolved, That a record of his death be written in the minute book, and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed to prepare and forward a message of condolence to his bereaved brother, the Honorable Raymond A. Pearson, a copy of which shall be inscribed in the minutes of this association.

In Memoriam

The letter sent is as follows:

Hon. Raymond A. Pearson,
Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Through the death of your brother, Dr. Leonard Pearson, the New York County Veterinary Medical Association has lost not only an honored member, but an enlightening and encouraging professional counsel and guide.

We hereby express our deepest sympathy and condolence, at the same time consoling you with our belief that the radiance of Leonard Pearson's mortal acts will continue to live.

We venerate his memory.

Committee { HARRY D. GILL
ROBERT W. ELLIS

The following resolution was adopted by the Massachusetts Veterinary Association:

WHEREAS, The Massachusetts Veterinary Association has learned of the death, September twentieth last, of an honored and able member of the veterinary profession, Dr. Leonard Pearson,

Resolved, That this association deplores his death as a great loss to the veterinary profession, the scientific world and to humanity. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of this association and that a copy, together with the sympathy and condolence of the Massachusetts Veterinary Association, be sent to the members of his bereaved family.

AUSTIN PETERS, M.R.C.V.S.

DANIEL EMERSON, M.D.V.

FRANCIS ABELE, JR., V.S.

The following resolution was adopted by the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Association, January 31, 1910:

Leonard Pearson

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove, in the prime of useful life, one of our most eminent and lovable colleagues, Dr. Leonard Pearson, be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Association spread upon its minutes as a memento of love and regard, the profound regrets of this association, and extend its deep sympathy to his bereaved relatives.

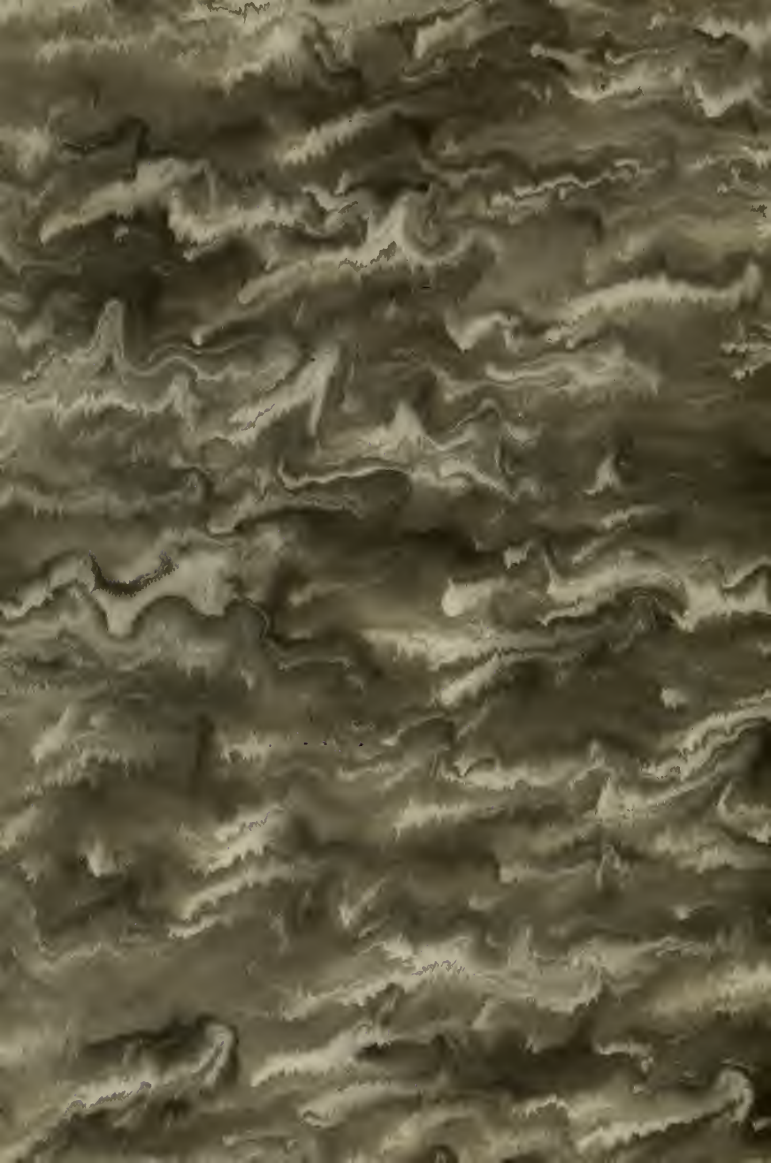
Resolution Committee { J. W. COOK, *Chairman*
S. H. WARD

The following resolution was adopted by the Alpha Psi Chapter of the Chi Psi Fraternity:

WHEREAS, The Chi Psi Fraternity and we, his brothers in Alpha Psi, have suffered a great loss in the death of Brother Leonard Pearson, a true and beloved member of the fraternity, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in humble expression of our sincere and heartfelt sympathy for those of kin afflicted, we forward to them a copy of these resolutions and cause the same to be printed in the *Purple and Gold*.

PAUL K. CLYMER
THEODORE WHITE
WALDEMAR O. VAN COTT



SF613 In Memoriam: Leonard
P32 Pearson
I5

DATE	ISSUED TO

SF613 In Memoriam: Leonard Pearson
P32
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